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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 527--77th Congress

Chapter 246--2d Session

H. R. 6736

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 527

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1943. Provides that no appropriations made to the Secretary of Agriculture for preliminary examinations and surveys for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control projects shall be obligated from the 10th day after the effective date of this Act to June 30, 1943, for initiating work upon new projects or for prosecuting work upon projects heretofore commenced, unless they accord with priorities specifically approved by the Secretaries of War and Agriculture.

Restricts employment of aliens with these appropriations. Prohibits use of these appropriations to pay persons who advocate overthrow of the Government by force.

Prohibits Government purchases or exchanges (except for the Executive Office or the War or Navy Departments) of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without specific approval of the Secretary of War.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 6736

February 23, 1942	Hearings: House, H. R. 6736.
March 6, 1942	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 6736. House Report 1875. Committee prints of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported.
March 10, 1942	House debated H. R. 6736.
March 11, 1942	House debated H. R. 6736 and passed it with amendments.
March 12, 1942	H. R. 6736 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
March 16, 1942	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6736, Pt. I.
March 17, 1942	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6736, Pt. II.
March 24, 1942	Senate Committee reported H. R. 6736 with amendments. Senate Report 1191. Print of the bill as reported.
March 25, 1942	H. R. 6736 was debated in the Senate and passed as reported.
	Senate Conferees appointed.
	Print of H. R. 6736 with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
March 26, 1942	House received the Conference Report. House Rept. 1955.
	House Conferees appointed.
March 27, 1942	Senate received the Conference Report and requested further conference. Conferees appointed.
	House debated the Conference Report and requested further conference.
April 20, 1942	House appointed Conferees for 2d Conference.
April 21, 1942	House received 2d Conference Report. House Rept. 2041.
April 22, 1942	House agreed to the 2d Conference Report.
April 23, 1942	Senate agreed to the 2d Conference Report.
April 28, 1942	Approved. Public Law 527.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

77TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT No. 1875

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

MARCH 6, 1942.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6736]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for civil functions of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, falling under the following heads:

Cemeterial expenses (normal).
Alaska Communication System.
Rivers and harbors.
Flood control.
Hydroelectric power.
United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.
Panama Canal.

ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates of appropriations for the objects embraced by the bill will be found in detail on pages 296–298 and 938–964 of the Budget, and in House Documents Nos. 633, 634, 638, 640, and 643 of the present session.

Such submissions propose appropriations aggregating the following amounts:

For the fiscal year 1942 (supplemental)	$8,582,414
For the fiscal year 1943	347,698,282
Total	356,280,696

The supplemental amounts for 1942 are requested under the following heads:

Flood control (general)	$1, 025, 000
U. S. Soldiers' Home	64, 214
Panama Canal:	
Maintenance and operation	1, 332, 200
Special protective works	5, 550, 000
Sanitation	611, 000
Total	8, 582, 414

Summation of estimates and proposed appropriations

	Budget estimates	Recommended by committee	Increase (+), decrease (−)
Cemeterial expenses	$1, 732, 000	$832, 345	−$899, 655
Alaska Communication Commission	228, 490	227, 840	−650
Rivers and harbors (improvement and maintenance)	57, 629, 000	57, 502, 500	−126, 500
Flood control:			
General	149, 510, 000	151, 473, 700	+1,963,700
Mississippi and tributaries	30, 000, 000	29, 954, 000	−46, 000
Emergency fund, Mississippi and tributaries	100	100	----------
Sacramento	3, 210, 000	3, 210, 000	----------
Hydroelectric power:			
Fort Peck Dam	1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	----------
Bonneville Dam	4, 166, 000	4, 166, 000	----------
U. S. Soldiers' Home	967, 531	967, 531	----------
Panama Canal:			
Maintenance and operation	47, 052, 542	47, 034, 637	−17, 905
New set of locks	56, 826, 800	56, 826, 800	----------
Sanitation	2, 157, 000	2, 157, 000	----------
Civil government	1, 501, 233	1, 498, 373	−2, 860
Total	356, 280, 696	357, 150, 826	+870, 130

The title of this bill is quite inept at this time, for the bill is practically devoid of functions which do not tie in with the war effort. Ninety-eight percent of the total of the Budget estimates applies to rivers and harbors, flood control, hydroelectric power, and the Panama Canal. Flood control, independently of power, is vitally important to national defense. A very grave set-back conceivably might ensue from the overflow of railroads and highways, the suspension of water transportation owing to flood conditions, the inundation of industrial plants engaged in the production of munitions, or the inundation of approaches used by workers in industrial establishments. Devastating floods, interfering with national defense in such directions, could and very well might be as harmful as obstructions arising in other conceivable ways.

The committee has examined the estimates with great care, looking for any impingement upon the war program, directly or indirectly, and for ways to curtail nondefense demands. It found that the job had been well done prior to the presentation of the estimates. True, the estimates provide for certain projects presently under way which possibly would not be approved for initiation under war conditions, but it is plain common sense to continue them, at least to the extent of making economical use of construction facilities on the sites and avoiding set-backs in work accomplished that would be certain to occur if operations were suspended. The bill provides for no new projects which will not contribute in varying degrees to the defense program.

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

The Budget estimates include $1,732,000 under this head. The committee proposes $832,345, or a reduction of $899,655. The amount proposed in the Budget was determined upon when we were at peace. It does not provide for fatalities under war conditions. There no doubt will be a larger expense for preparation, transportation, and burial of remains. It is the thought of the Department that for the duration such expenses should be borne by military appropriations and that this appropriation should be limited to the usual run of expenses incident to the care, maintenance, and improvement of existing cemeteries (85) and soldiers' lots (20). Such course would permit of a reduction of $800,375 in the Budget estimate, to be picked up and made a part, with augmentation yet to be determined, of the military appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943. The bill is shaped with view to effectuating that plan.

The committee has made two other reductions. It has eliminated $100,000 included in the Budget for proceeding with the improvement of the new Golden Gate National Cemetery, near San Francisco, which is in no sense essential at this time, and it has eliminated $600 included in the estimates as the net cost of exchanging a passenger-carrying automobile of the smaller type.

With respect to the latter item the estimates include provision for the exchange of a number of passenger-carrying automobiles in the low cost range in use by various agencies for which the bill carries appropriations, but principally the Corps of Engineers in connection with rivers and harbors and flood-control work. All have been eliminated by the committee. The resultant reduction is $295,815. The production of passenger-carrying automobiles of the smaller type has ceased, the Committee understands; possibly of other types as well. It is reasonably certain that the demands for passenger-carrying vehicles by the military and naval forces, particularly the former, will severely tax the supply. It is felt, therefore, that such as may be available should be reserved for defense uses and that all Federal agencies should be required to get along with the equipment presently in use. That is what the Committee is advocating in connection with this bill and it has gone further and inserted in the bill a provision (sec. 6) prohibiting the purchase or exchange of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles by agencies other than the White House, and the Military and Naval Establishments without the specific approval of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

The appropriation recommended includes $180,684 for the procurement of 19,943 headstones. Such number is about one-half of normal needs but is believed to be about all that can be procured owing to the growing shortage of labor at quarries. It also includes $1,320, added by the committee, for the employment of a laborer at the Beverly N. J., National Cemetery.

ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

With the exception of $650 for procuring a new passenger-carrying automobile, omitted for the reasons hereinbefore stated, the bill provides the Budget estimate of $228,490 for the conduct of the nonmilitary traffic handled by the Alaska Communication System. The amount proposed represents a net increase of $5,096 over the current appropriation. Within-grade promotions, in consequence of the Ramspeck Act, contribute $1,490 to such increase. The balance is spread over a number of projects and comprise various incidental expenses normally encountered in the operation of such a service. The system is wholly self-sustaining if it be credited with one-half of the commercial rate for the Government business it handles. Earnings of $446,344 were deposited in the Federal Treasury in 1941.

The system has been considerably expanded by reason of military activities in Alaska, but the added cost in the way of plant and operating personnel has been borne by military appropriations.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

There follows a summation of current appropriations, the Budget estimates for 1943, and of the amounts proposed by the committee in the accompanying bill:

	1942 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1943	Bill
Maintenance	$43, 100, 040	$37, 000, 000	$36, 823, 500
Improvements	27, 868, 600	20, 629, 000	20, 679, 000
Total	70, 968, 640	57, 629, 000	57, 502, 500

Details of the amount for maintenance appear in the table on pages 30–36 of the hearings. The reduction of $176,500 represents the estimated net cost of exchanging passenger-carrying automobiles.

The improvement funds are intended to be applied as follows:

New York Harbor, N. Y	$1, 596, 000
Buttermilk Channel, N. Y	397, 000*
Great Lakes to Hudson River waterway	269, 000
New York and New Jersey channels	3, 600, 000
Pascagoula Harbor, Miss	133, 000*
Southwest Pass and South Pass, Mississippi River, La	1, 020, 000*
Sabine-Neches waterway, Tex	1, 475, 000*
Mississippi River between the Ohio and Missouri Rivers	1, 300, 000

Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn	$420,000
Missouri River, mouth to Kansas City, Mo	1,400,000
Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa	1,400,000
Ohio River, open channel work	450,000
Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif. (liquidation, 1941 contract authorization)	5,794,000*
Neah Bay, Wash	1,375,000*
Oswego Harbor, N. Y	50,000
Total	20,679,000

With the exception of the last item in the foregoing tabulation, the projects listed will be found to agree with the details presented by the Chief of Engineers in the tables appearing on pages 25 and 27–28 of the hearings. The largest item, pertaining to the Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor project, is for liquidating a like amount of contractual authority contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941. The remainder are going projects in various stages of completion. The amounts marked with an asterisk (*) will bring to completion the projects to which they apply.

The Chief of Engineers stated to the committee that the President has said on numerous occasions that no public works projects, including those for the improvement of rivers and harbors and flood control, should be initiated unless they are definitely important to the national defense program, and, speaking for himself, said that the rivers and harbors and flood-control estimates for 1943 fully meet these criteria. The lone project added by the committee, involving an addition of $50,000, also meets such criteria. By act approved October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1198), a number of river and harbors projects were authorized to be prosecuted in the interest of national defense. Among them was Oswego Harbor, N. Y. Funds for undertaking all of the others, save one, previously have been made available. There is a need at Oswego to close a gap in the breakwater which forms the outer harbor, and for deepening a section of such outer harbor. The amount required to complete the work is estimated as $982,000. The national defense would be served through the freer movement of commodities entering into defense production and the employment of larger draft vessels in such movement. The breach in the breakwater is a particular handicap, the committee is advised. Current actions result which at times make navigation both difficult and hazardous. The committee is proposing to take care of this phase of the project, which is estimated to cost $50,000.

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

The estimates under this head, original and supplemental, aggregate $149,510,000, including $1,025,000 for the fiscal year 1942 (H. Doc. 634).

The committee recommends an appropriation of $151,473,700, including $1,025,000 for the fiscal year 1942, although the entire appropriation is proposed to be immediately available.

The increase proposed by the committee ($1,963,700) results from the following changes:

Additions:	
For initiating Louisville and New Albany flood control projects	$1, 500, 000
For preparation of detailed designs for authorized projects yet to be undertaken	1, 000, 000
Total, additions	2, 500, 000
Reductions:	
Eliminate amount for examination and survey work, Department of Agriculture	500, 000
Eliminate amount for exchanging passenger-carrying automobiles	36, 300
Total, reductions	536, 300
Net addition	1, 963, 700

The proposed application of the amount contained in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 is shown in the table on pages 50–53 of the hearings. The total of the allocations there shown is $155,625,000. The excess of $7,140,000 over the amount of the Budget estimates for 1943 ($148,485,000) is made up of amounts administratively impounded of appropriations heretofore made, as per the tabulation on page 54 of the hearings. It is the plan to divert such amounts to the 1943 program.

The Budget proposes appropriations for undertaking but two new projects—$1,025,000 to initiate them in the fiscal year 1942, and $23,200,000 toward their prosecution in the fiscal year 1943. The other projects are presently under way and in various stages of completion. The two new projects are the Bull Shoals Reservoir, in Arkansas, and the Table Rock Reservoir, in Missouri, both authorized as a part of the White River Basin project in the act of August 18, 1941 (Public, No. 228, 77th Cong.), at a total estimated Federal cost of $87,500,000.

With respect to the whole program, the Chief of Engineers advises that in consonance "with the policies set forth by the President and Congress, the Department is completing important projects now under construction as rapidly as sound engineering, physical conditions, supplies of materials, and financial considerations will permit, and all new projects which have recently been started or those that may be started in the future are limited definitely to works that may be of value to the national war effort." There can be no quarrel with that policy, although there may be a difference of opinion as to the relative defense value of projects that have been given preference heretofore or as to the two it is now proposed to initiate. After all, priorities are subject to sole determination by the President. That responsibility was vested in him by the Flood Control Act of 1936.

The committee is proposing an appropriation of $1,200,000 for commencing the Louisville, Ky., flood-control project, and $300,000 for commencing the New Albany, Ind., flood-control project, both

authorized in the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938. The former is estimated to cost, to complete, around $7,000,000, and the latter $3,370,000.

The Congress provided $800,000 in the current War Department Civil Functions Appropriation Act for commencing the Louisville project. That appropriation has been administratively impounded. It is the considered judgment of the Committee that these two projects should have been commenced when this area was first turned to as a part of the "arsenal of democracy." Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany are right together in an area that was inundated for days during the 1937 flood. Highways, bridges, railroads, river transportation, all were out of use. National defense preparation has meant turning to these localities for a very considerable production of defense articles for both the Army and the Navy. Many plants have been built and others are in course of establishment. Protection is under way for the Jeffersonville area, but Louisville and New Albany continue to remain exposed. The committee is advised that in the city of Louisville there are 163 manufacturing and supply plants engaged upon national defense work and that 75 percent of them would be flooded out by a large flood and the other 25 percent practically forced to abandon operations. All, however, may be compelled virtually to shut down because of flooded avenues of approach. That applies with equal force to the Jeffersonville and New Albany sections. The projects would seem to be perfectly adapted to the President's criteria mentioned herein under the Rivers and Harbors head.

The Budget includes no funds for the detailed design of any new authorized projects. The committee has added $1,000,000 for such purpose. It is imperatively necessary that there be built up a backlog of useful projects ready to be proceeded with immediately when the time comes to turn to peaceful pursuits. That time no one can foretell. The Chief of Engineers indicated that he could employ $5,000,000 to advantage in such work. Certainly there should be some provision in that direction.

The Budget includes $500,000 for continuing examination and survey work by the Department of Agriculture for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control projects. This is a type of work that can be of no value to the present defense program. It ties up nearly 600 workers of more than average skill, uses many automobiles, and occupies about 34 office rooms here in Washington, which could otherwise be used to advantage. The activity will have a very considerable sum available during the next fiscal year from funds heretofore provided. The amount may be as much as or more than a million dollars. The committee has eliminated the amount of $500,000 in the Budget and has provided in the bill that no new projects may be initiated from the date of this report to June 30, 1943, and that work under way shall be limited to projects in accord with priorities specifically approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture. It is recognized that it may be economically sound to proceed with certain projects where the work is in a more advanced stage.

OTHER PROJECTS UNDER THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS

For flood control in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River the Budget proposes an appropriation of $30,000,000. The committee recommends approval with the exception of $46,000 for the exchange of passenger-carrying automobiles. Of the amount proposed, $21,500,000 is intended for new work and $8,454,000 for maintenance.

For the Sacramento River and the Fort Peck and Bonneville power projects the committee proposes amounts in agreement with the estimates.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

This establishment in the city of Washington is maintained for former soldiers of the Regular Army. It is supported out of its own funds, made up and kept up for the most part by monthly contributions of future potential beneficiaries. It can accommodate a total of 1,474 domiciliary and hospital members. The average number at the Home during the fiscal year 1941 was 1,282.

There has been appropriated thus far out of the funds of the Home for the current fiscal year $806,067. The Budget Bureau has proposed (H. Doc. 638) an addition to that amount of $64,214, made necessary by growing costs of food, clothing, fuel, and other commodities. That amount is included in the accompanying bill and is made immediately available.

For 1943, the regular Budget includes $903,317 for the support of the Home. That amount exceeds current appropriations, assuming approval of the additional amount just referred to, by $33,036. However, the $903,317 includes a salary increase factor of $72,717 and but $24,533 over previously allowed amounts for the current fiscal year for material uses, which, it has been made very obvious, will not be enough on the basis of present price levels. Later augmentation must occur.

Respecting the amount for salary increases, employees of the Home are not under the Classification Act. Their pay averages $846 per annum. Since this establishment is supported out of the contributions of beneficiaries, the policy has been to exercise unusual care in holding costs down. Increased living costs and the opportunities now prevailing for more lucrative employment elsewhere has brought about a situation where the grant of additional compensation virtually has become mandatory. The amount proposed represents a per capita increase of $118, and would raise the annual average to $964. The Home authorities feel that they must come to a schedule that would approximate the grade minima fixed in the Classification Act, as amended. The increase proposed is a step in that direction.

This establishment is being conducted in a most praiseworthy manner, and the officials of the home and its most able superintendent, Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Coleman, United States Army, retired, are deserving of the highest commendation.

PANAMA CANAL

There follows a summation of current appropriations, the Budget estimates, and of the amounts proposed by the committee:

	1942 appropriations heretofore made	Supplemental Budget estimates, 1942, provided in accompanying bill without change	Budget estimates, 1943	Proposed in accompanying bill for 1943
Maintenance and operation:				
Regular functions	$10,474,086	$1,332,200	$14,892,342	$14,874,437
Special protective works	12,239,000	5,550,000	25,278,000	25,278,000
Total, maintenance and operation	22,713,086	6,882,200	40,170,342	40,152,437
Sanitation	1,024,223	611,000	1,546,000	1,546,000
Civil government	1,295,017		1,501,233	1,498,373
Auxiliary locks	34,932,000		56,826,800	56,826,800
Grand total	59,964,326	7,493,200	100,044,375	[1] 100,023,610

[1] Excludes $7,493,200 in bill for 1942.

As above indicated, the bill provides under this head a total of $107,516,810, of which $7,493,200 is in augmentation of appropriations previously made for the current fiscal year aggregating $59,964,326. The total amount proposed is the Budget figure less $20,765, all of which represents the estimated net cost of exchanging 31 passenger-carrying automobiles. These are excluded for the reasons hereinbefore stated under the head of "Cemeterial expenses."

Of the total sum proposed on account of the 1943 fiscal year ($100,023,610), it is estimated that $49,060,255 will be needed toward the liquidation of prior contractual authority for building the auxiliary locks and their approach channels, leaving for other employment $50,963,355, as opposed to $51,878,424 for the current fiscal year, including the instant 1942 supplemental estimates, and excluding, for comparative purposes, $15,579,102 for liquidating during 1942 prior contractual authority.

The increase for normal operations, occurring principally under the "Maintenance and operation" head, is considered moderate in view of the added load upon all canal departments by reason of increase of population incident to special construction projects, and the much larger military and naval contingents in the Canal Zone or basing thereon.

The provision of additional electric power constitutes the major item of additional expense. A steam turbogenerating plant has been determined upon as the most feasible solution of the power problem, and the estimated cost, including collateral expenses, is $6,250,000. The bill provides for that entire amount, including $1,000,000 under the 1942 head.

The auxiliary locks and collateral projects have an authorized cost limit of $277,000,000. Of that amount, $214,998,556 have been obligated. There has been actually appropriated toward such work

$49,932,000, and that amount will be increased to $106,758,800 by the appropriation proposed in the accompanying bill.

Canal tolls have steadily declined since the fiscal year 1939. In that year they amounted to $23,699,414. In 1941 they aggregated $18,190,379. For the current fiscal year they are not expected to exceed $12,500,000. Beyond that, any estimate at this time would be of little value.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore enacted are recommended:

On page 7, in connection with the appropriation "Flood control, general":

Provided further, That no part of appropriations made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for preliminary examinations and surveys, as authorized by law, for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control projects, shall be obligated from March 6, 1942, to June 30, 1943, for initiating work upon new projects or for prosecuting work upon projects heretofore commenced, unless, as to the latter, they accord with priorities specifically approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture.

On page 17, the insertion of section 5:

Sec. 5. The Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby authorized to employ by contract or otherwise without reference to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and at such rates (not to exceed $50 per day for individuals) as he may determine, the services of architects, engineers, and other technical and professional personnel, or firms or corporations thereof, as may be necessary.

On page 17, the insertion of section 6:

Sec. 6. No part of any money appropriated by this Act or any other Act, except the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, Executive Office", and Acts making appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, shall be used for the purchase or exchange of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle without the specific approval of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1942 include amounts in regular annual, deficiency, and supplemental acts]

	Appropriations, 1942	Estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in the bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1941 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
Quartermaster Corps:					
Cemeterial expenses	$2, 765, 626	$1, 732, 000	$832, 345	−$1, 933, 281	−$899, 655
Signal Corps:					
Alaska communication system	222, 744	228, 490	227, 840	+5, 096	−650
Corps of Engineers:					
Rivers and harbors:					
Maintenance and improvement, including supplemental appropriation for 1942 of $2,700,000	70, 968, 640	[1] 57, 629, 000	57, 502, 500	−13, 466, 140	−126, 500
Flood control:					
General, including supplemental appropriation for 1942 of $25,750,000	98, 780, 000	[2] 149, 510, 000	151, 473, 700	+52, 693, 700	+1, 963, 700

[1] $20,629,000 for improvement.
[2] $54,800,000 in H. Doc. 633 and $1,025,000 in H. Doc. 634.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943—Continued

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1942 include amounts in regular annual, deficiency, and supplemental acts]

	Appropriations, 1942	Estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in the bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1941 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
Corps of Engineers—Continued.					
Flood control—Continued.					
Mississippi River	$22, 000, 000	$30, 000, 000	$29, 954, 000	+$7, 954, 000	−$46, 000
Emergency fund	100	100	100		
Sacramento River, Calif	98, 325	[3] 3, 210, 000	3, 210, 000	+3, 111, 675	
Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Mont	1, 845, 000	[4] 1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	−545, 000	
Power plant, Bonneville Dam, Oreg	7, 170, 000	4, 166, 000	4, 166, 000	−3, 004, 000	
Office building, Arlington County, Va. (Supplemental appropriation)	35, 000, 000			−35, 000, 000	
Total, Corps of Engineers	235, 862, 065	245, 815, 100	247, 606, 300	+11, 744, 235	+1, 791, 200
U. S. Soldiers' Home:					
Maintenance and operation	806, 067	[5] 967, 531	967, 531	+161, 464	
Panama Canal:					
Maintenance and operation, including supplemental appropriation for 1942 of $7,569,000	22, 713, 086	[6] 47, 052, 542	47, 034, 637	+24, 321, 551	−17, 905

Additional facilities	[7] 34, 932, 000	56, 826, 800	56, 826, 800	+21, 894, 800	
Sanitation	1, 024, 223	[8] 2, 157, 000	2, 157, 000	+1, 132, 777	
Civil government	1, 295, 017	1, 501, 233	1, 498, 373	+203, 356	−2, 860
Total, Panama Canal	59, 964, 326	107, 537, 575	107, 516, 810	+47, 552, 484	−20, 765
Total, regular annual appropriations, War Department civil functions	[7] 299, 620, 828	356, 280, 696	357, 150, 826	+57, 529, 998	+870, 130

[3] $2,210,000 in H. Doc. 643.
[4] Estimate in H. Doc. 633.
[5] $64,214 in H. Doc. 638.
[6] $28,122,200 in H. Doc. 640, in which cancelation is proposed of contractual authority of $3,800,000 in Regular Budget.
[7] And contractual authority of $183,000,000.
[8] $1,111,000 in H. Doc. 640.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

TRUST FUNDS AND SPECIAL ACCOUNT

	Appropriations, 1942	Estimates, 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), estimates compared with 1941 appropriations
Pay of the Army:			
Deposit fund	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	
Estates of deceased soldiers	75,000	75,000	
Proceeds from estates of deceased personnel, War Department	200	200	
Proceeds from estates of deceased Regular Army Reserves	400	400	
Proceeds from effects of mentally incompetent soldiers	12,000	12,000	
Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown	45	50	+$5
Corps of Engineers:			
Funds contributed for flood control, rivers and harbors	[9] 144,800	93,100	−51,700
Funds contributed for river and harbor improvements	50,000	57,500	+7,500
Funds advanced for flood control, rivers and harbors	2,402,285		−2,402,285
Maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters	135,000	135,000	
Total, permanent appropriations	4,819,730	2,373,250	−2,446,480

[9] Revised.

O

Flood control

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 6, 1942

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

A BILL

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, namely:

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of superintendents and the superintendent at Mexico City, and other employees; purchase of grave sites; purchase of tools and materials; repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arlington National Cemetery, and that portion of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has title and the graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves, and including the burial site of Pushmataha, a Choctaw Indian chief; repair to roadways but not to more than a single approach road to any national cemetery constructed under special Act of Congress; for headstones or markers for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under the Acts approved March 3, 1873 (24 U. S. C. 279), February 3, 1879 (24 U. S. C. 280), March 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 56), March 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 768), February 26, 1929 (24 U. S. C. 280a), and April 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 142), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States in Cuba and China to mark the places where American soldiers fell; care, protection,

and maintenance of the Confederate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the Confederate burial plats owned by the United States in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery at Rock Island; and for care and maintenance of graves used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries, $832,345: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted upon any right-of-way which may have been acquired by the United States leading to a national cemetery, or to encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and maintained by the United States: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any roadway not owned by the United States within the corporate limits of any city, town, or village.

SIGNAL CORPS

ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

For operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Alaska Communication System, including travel allowances and travel in kind as authorized by law, and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, $227,840, to be derived from the receipts of the Alaska Communication System which have been covered into the Treasury of the United States, and to remain available until the close of

1 the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War
2 shall report to Congress the extent and cost of any exten-
3 sions and betterments which may be effected under this
4 appropriation.

5 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

6 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

7 To be immediately available and to be expended under
8 the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision
9 of the Chief of Engineers, and to remain available until
10 expended:

11 RIVERS AND HARBORS

12 For the preservation and maintenance of existing river
13 and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such projects
14 heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests
15 of commerce and navigation; for survey of northern and
16 northwestern lakes and other boundary and connecting waters
17 as heretofore authorized, including the preparation, correction,
18 printing, and issuing of charts and bulletins and the investi-
19 gation of lake levels; for prevention of obstructive and injuri-
20 ous deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New
21 York City; for expenses of the California Débris Commission
22 in carrying on the work authorized by the Act approved
23 March 1, 1893, as amended (33 U. S. C. 661, 678, and
24 683); for removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or
25 endangering navigation as authorized by law; for operating

1 and maintaining, keeping in repair, and continuing in use
2 without interruption any lock, canal (except the Panama
3 Canal), canalized river, or other public works for the use
4 and benefit of navigation belonging to the United States,
5 including maintenance of the Hennepin Canal in Illinois; for
6 payment annually of tuition fees of not to exceed fifty student
7 officers of the Corps of Engineers at civil technical institutions
8 under the provisions of section 127a of the National Defense
9 Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 535); for examinations, sur-
10 veys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors; for printing and
11 binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodi-
12 cals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office
13 of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this
14 appropriation, including such printing as may be authorized
15 by the Committee on Printing of the House of Representa-
16 tives, either during a recess or session of Congress, of surveys
17 authorized by law, and such surveys as may be printed during
18 a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustrations, as
19 documents of the next succeeding session of Congress, and
20 for the purchase of six motorboats: *Provided*, That no part of
21 this appropriation shall be expended for any preliminary
22 examination, survey, project, or estimate not authorized by
23 law, $57,502,500: *Provided*, That from this appropriation
24 the Secretary of War may, in his discretion and on the
25 recommendation of the Chief of Enginers based on the

1 recommendation by the Board of Rivers and Harbors in the
2 review of a report or reports authorized by law, expend such
3 sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor
4 channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public
5 agency, outside of harbor lines and serving essential needs of
6 general commerce and navigation, such work to be subject
7 to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in
8 his report or reports thereon: *Provided further*, That no
9 appropriation under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year
10 1943 shall be available for any expenses incident to oper-
11 ating any power-driven boat or vessel on other than Gov-
12 ernment business: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
13 $1,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available
14 for the support and maintenance of the Permanent Inter-
15 national Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for
16 the payment of the actual expenses of the properly accredited
17 delegates of the United States to the meeting of the Con-
18 gresses and of the Commission.

19 FLOOD CONTROL

20 Flood control, general: For the construction and mainte-
21 nance of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood
22 control, and for other purposes, in accordance with the pro-
23 visions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936,
24 as amended and supplemented, including printing and bind-
25 ing, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals,

1 and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of
2 the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this
3 appropriation, and for preliminary examinations and sur-
4 veys of and contingencies in connection with flood-control
5 projects authorized by law, $151,473,700: *Provided fur-*
6 *ther*, That funds appropriated herein may be used for
7 flood-control work on the Salmon River, Alaska, as au-
8 thorized by law: *Provided further*, That funds appropri-
9 ated herein may be used to execute detailed surveys,
10 prepare plans and specifications, and to procure options on
11 land and property necessary for the construction of author-
12 ized flood-control projects or for flood-control projects con-
13 sidered for selection in accordance with the provisions of
14 section 4 of the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938:
15 *Provided further*, That the expenditure of funds for com-
16 pleting the necessary surveys and securing options shall not
17 be construed as a commitment of the Government to the
18 construction of any project: *Provided further*, That no part
19 of appropriations made available to the Secretary of Agri-
20 culture for preliminary examinations and surveys, as author-
21 ized by law, for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-
22 erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control proj-
23 ects, shall be obligated from March 6, 1942, to June 30,
24 1943, for initiating work upon new projects or for prose-
25 cuting work upon projects heretofore commenced, unless,

1 as to the latter, they accord with priorities specifically ap-
2 proved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of
3 Agriculture.

4 Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For
5 prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the
6 provisions of the Flood Control Act approved May 15, 1928,
7 as amended (33 U. S. C. 702a), including printing and
8 binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodi-
9 cals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office
10 of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this
11 appropriation, $29,954,000.

12 Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of Mis-
13 sissippi River: For rescue work and for repair or maintenance
14 of any flood-control work on any tributaries of the Mississippi
15 River threatened or destroyed by flood, in accordance with
16 section 9 of the Flood Control Act, approved June 15, 1936
17 (49 Stat. 1508), $100.

18 Flood control, Sacramento River, California: For prose-
19 cuting work of flood control, Sacramento River, California,
20 in accordance with the provisions of Acts approved March
21 1, 1917, May 15, 1928, and August 26, 1937, as modified by
22 the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U. S. C. 703, 704; 50 Stat.
23 849; 55 Stat. 638–651), $3,210,000, of which not to exceed
24 $265,000 shall be available for transfer to the appropriation
25 for Flood Control, General.

1 HYDROELECTRIC POWER

2 Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Montana: For com-
3 pleting the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at
4 Fort Peck Dam, Montana, as authorized by the Act approved
5 May 18, 1938 (52 Stat. 403), to remain available until
6 expended, $1,300,000.

7 Power plant, Bonneville Dam, Columbia River, Oregon:
8 For completing the construction of the hydroelectric power
9 plant at Bonneville Dam, Columbia River, Oregon, as author-
10 ized by the Acts approved August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1038),
11 and August 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731), to remain available
12 until expended, $4,166,000.

13 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

14 For maintenance and operation of the United States
15 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home Perma-
16 ment Fund, $967,531, of which $64,214 shall be immedi-
17 ately available.

18 THE PANAMA CANAL

19 For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the
20 maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government
21 of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, and construction of
22 additional facilities, including the following: Compensation of
23 all officials and employees; foreign and domestic newspapers
24 and periodicals; lawbooks; textbooks and books of reference;
25 printing and binding, including printing of annual report;

1 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase or ex-
2 change of typewriting, adding, and other machines; mainte-
3 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-
4 drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; claims for damages to
5 vessels, cargo, crew, or passengers, as authorized by section
6 10 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, as amended (54 Stat. 387);
7 claims for losses of or damages to property arising from the
8 conduct of authorized business operations; claims for damages
9 to property arising from the maintenance and operation,
10 sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal, and
11 construction of additional facilities; acquisition of land and
12 land under water, as authorized in the Panama Canal Act;
13 expenses incurred in assembling, assorting, storing, repair-
14 ing, and selling material, machinery, and equipment here-
15 tofore or hereafter purchased or acquired for the construc-
16 tion of the Panama Canal which are unserviceable or no
17 longer needed, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of
18 such sale; expenses incident to conducting hearings and
19 examining estimates for appropriations on the Isthmus;
20 expenses incident to any emergency arising because of
21 calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character not
22 foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; travel expenses
23 when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama Canal to
24 persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business;
25 not to exceed $2,000 for travel and subsistence expenses of

1 members of the police and fire forces of the Panama Canal
2 incident to their special training in the United States; trans-
3 portation, including insurance, of public funds and securities
4 between the United States and the Canal Zone; purchase, con-
5 struction, repair, replacement, alteration, or enlargement of
6 buildings, structures, equipment, and other improvements;
7 and for such other expenses not in the United States as the
8 Governor of the Panama Canal may deem necessary best to
9 promote the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil
10 government of the Panama Canal, and construction of addi-
11 tional facilities, all to be expended under the direction of the
12 Governor of the Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:
13 For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal:
14 Salary of the Governor, $10,000; contingencies of the Gov-
15 ernor, to be expended in his discretion, not exceeding $3,000;
16 purchase, inspection, delivery, handling, and storing of ma-
17 terials, supplies, and equipment for issue to all departments
18 of the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, other branches
19 of the United States Government, and for authorized sales;
20 payment in lump sums of not exceeding the amounts au-
21 thorized by the Injury Compensation Act approved Septem-
22 ber 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to alien cripples who are now
23 a charge upon the Panama Canal by reason of injuries sus-
24 tained while employed in the construction of the Panama
25 Canal; and relief payments authorized by the Act approved

1 July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 478), $16,206,637, of which
2 $1,332,200 shall be immediately available; for continuing
3 the construction of special protective works, $30,828,000,
4 of which $5,550,000 shall be immediately available; in all,
5 $47,034,637, together with all moneys arising from the
6 conduct of business operations authorized by the Panama
7 Canal Act.

8 Construction of additional facilities—Panama Canal: For
9 construction of additional facilities for the improvement and
10 enlargement of the capacity of the Panama Canal, in ac-
11 cordance with the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat.
12 1409), including reimbursement to the appropriations
13 "Maintenance and Operation, Panama Canal", "Sanitation,
14 Panama Canal", and "Civil Government, Panama Canal",
15 in such amounts as the Governor of the Panama Canal
16 shall from time to time determine to be additional costs in-
17 curred for the objects specified in said appropriations on
18 account of the prosecution of the work; in all, $56,826,800.

19 For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid and
20 support of the insane and of lepers and aid and support of
21 indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including
22 expenses of their deportation when practicable, the purchase
23 of artificial limbs or other appliances for persons who were
24 injured in the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission or
25 the Panama Canal prior to September 7, 1916, additional

1 compensation to any officer of the United States Public
2 Health Service detailed with the Panama Canal as chief quar-
3 antine officer, and payments of not to exceed $50 in any one
4 case to persons within the Government service who shall fur-
5 nish blood from their veins for transfusion to the veins of
6 patients in Panama Canal hospitals: *Provided,* That expendi-
7 tures heretofore made to any person within the Government
8 service for blood furnished to patients in Panama Canal hos-
9 pitals are hereby validated, $2,157,000, of which $611,000
10 shall be immediately available.

11 For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal
12 Zone, including gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent
13 discharged prisoners, $1,498,373.

14 Total, Panama Canal, $107,516,810, to be available
15 until expended, of which $7,493,200 shall be immediately
16 available.

17 In addition to the foregoing sums there is appropriated
18 for the fiscal year 1943 for expenditures and reinvestment
19 under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid, with-
20 out being covered into the Treasury of the United States,
21 and to remain available until expended, all moneys re-
22 ceived by the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1943
23 and prior fiscal years (exclusive of net profits for such prior
24 fiscal years) from services rendered or materials and supplies
25 furnished to the United States, the Panama Railroad Com-

1 pany, the Canal Zone government, or to their employees,
2 respectively, or to the Panama Government, from hotel and
3 hospital supplies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and
4 like service; from labor, materials, and supplies and other
5 services furnished to vessels other than those passing through
6 the Canal, and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere;
7 from the sale of scrap and other byproducts of manufacturing
8 and shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unservice-
9 able materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired
10 for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and
11 government of the Canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits
12 accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall an-
13 nually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

14 There is also appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 for
15 the operation, maintenance, and extension of waterworks,
16 sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama and Colon,
17 to remain available until expended, the necessary portions
18 of such sums as shall be paid during that fiscal year as
19 water rentals or directly by the Government of Panama for
20 such expenses.

21 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
22 Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for tempo-
23 rary employment in case of emergency, for the payment of
24 any civilian for services rendered by him on the Canal
25 Zone while occupying a skilled, technical, clerical, ad-

1 ministrative, executive, or supervisory position unless such
2 person is a citizen of the United States of America or of the
3 Republic of Panama: *Provided, however,* (1) That, notwith-
4 standing the provision in the Act approved August 11,
5 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in the above-
6 mentioned positions to citizens of the United States from
7 and after the date of the approval of said Act, citizens
8 of Panama may be employed in such positions; (2)
9 that at no time shall the number of Panamanian citizens
10 employed in the above-mentioned positions exceed the
11 number of citizens of the United States so employed, if United
12 States citizens are available in continental United States or on
13 the Canal Zone; (3) that nothing in this Act shall prohibit
14 the continued employment of any person who shall have
15 rendered fifteen or more years of faithful and honorable serv-
16 ice on the Canal Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel
17 for skilled, technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or
18 executive positions, the controlling factors in filling these posi-
19 tions shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education;
20 (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States render-
21 ing skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or
22 supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms of this
23 Act (a) shall normally be employed not more than forty
24 hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation equal rates
25 of pay based upon rates paid for similar employment in conti-

1 nental United States plus 25 per centum; (6) this entire
2 section shall apply only to persons employed in skilled, tech-
3 nical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory posi-
4 tions on the Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch
5 of the United States Government or by any corporation or
6 company whose stock is owned wholly or in part by the
7 United States Government: *Provided, further,* That the Pres-
8 ident may suspend from time to time in whole or in part
9 compliance with this section in time of war or national
10 emergency if he should deem such course to be in the public
11 interest.

12 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this
13 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay
14 the compensation of any officer or employee of the Govern-
15 ment of the United States, or of any agency the majority of
16 the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
17 States, whose post of duty is in continental United States un-
18 less such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person
19 in the service of the United States on the date of the approval
20 of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore
21 filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who
22 owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall
23 not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

24 SEC. 4. No part of any appropriation contained in this
25 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person

1 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
2 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
3 States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes
4 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
5 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
6 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
7 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
8 violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates,
9 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
10 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
11 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
12 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
13 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more
14 than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or
15 both: *Provided further,* That the above penalty clause shall be
16 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions
17 of existing law.

18 SEC. 5. The Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby
19 authorized to employ by contract or otherwise without refer-
20 ence to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and at such rates (not
21 to exceed $50 per day for individuals) as he may determine,
22 the services of architects, engineers, and other technical and
23 professional personnel, or firms or corporations thereof, as
24 may be necessary.

25 SEC. 6. No part of any money appropriated by this Act

1 or any other Act, except the appropriation "Contingent ex-
2 penses, Executive Office", and Acts making appropriations
3 for the Military and Naval Establishments, shall be used
4 for the purchase or exchange of any motor-propelled passen-
5 ger-carrying vehicle without the specific approval of the
6 Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

7 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "War Depart-
8 ment Civil Appropriation Act, 1943".

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[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SNYDER

MARCH 6, 1942

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

77TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1875

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

MARCH 6, 1942.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6736]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for civil functions of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, falling under the following heads:

Cemeterial expenses (normal).
Alaska Communication System.
Rivers and harbors.
Flood control.
Hydroelectric power.
United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.
Panama Canal.

ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates of appropriations for the objects embraced by the bill will be found in detail on pages 296–298 and 938–964 of the Budget, and in House Documents Nos. 633, 634, 638, 640, and 643 of the present session.

Such submissions propose appropriations aggregating the following amounts:

For the fiscal year 1942 (supplemental)	$8,582,414
For the fiscal year 1943	347,698,282
Total	356,280,696

The supplemental amounts for 1942 are requested under the following heads:

Flood control (general)	$1, 025, 000
U. S. Soldiers' Home	64, 214
Panama Canal:	
Maintenance and operation	1, 332, 200
Special protective works	5, 550, 000
Sanitation	611, 000
Total	8, 582, 414

Summation of estimates and proposed appropriations

	Budget estimates	Recommended by committee	Increase (+), decrease (−)
Cemeterial expenses	$1, 732, 000	$832, 345	−$899, 655
Alaska Communication Commission	228, 490	227, 840	−650
Rivers and harbors (improvement and maintenance)	57, 629, 000	57, 502, 500	−126, 500
Flood control:			
General	149, 510, 000	144, 973, 700	−4,536,300
Mississippi and tributaries	30, 000, 000	29, 954, 000	−46, 000
Emergency fund, Mississippi and tributaries	100	100	
Sacramento	3, 210, 000	3, 210, 000	
Hydroelectric power:			
Fort Peck Dam	1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	
Bonneville Dam	4, 166, 000	4, 166, 000	
U. S. Soldiers' Home	967, 531	967, 531	
Panama Canal:			
Maintenance and operation	47, 052, 542	47, 034, 637	−17, 905
New set of locks	56, 826, 800	56, 826, 800	
Sanitation	2, 157, 000	2, 157, 000	
Civil government	1, 501, 233	1, 498, 373	−2, 860
Total	356, 280, 696	350, 650, 826	−5,629,870

The title of this bill is quite inept at this time, for the bill is practically devoid of functions which do not tie in with the war effort. Ninety-eight percent of the total of the Budget estimates applies to rivers and harbors, flood control, hydroelectric power, and the Panama Canal. Flood control, independently of power, is vitally important to national defense. A very grave set-back conceivably might ensue from the overflow of railroads and highways, the suspension of water transportation owing to flood conditions, the inundation of industrial plants engaged in the production of munitions, or the inundation of approaches used by workers in industrial establishments. Devastating floods, interfering with national defense in such directions, could and very well might be as harmful as obstructions arising in other conceivable ways.

The committee has examined the estimates with great care, looking for any impingement upon the war program, directly or indirectly, and for ways to curtail nondefense demands. It found that the job had been well done prior to the presentation of the estimates. True, the estimates provide for certain projects presently under way which possibly would not be approved for initiation under war conditions, but it is plain common sense to continue them, at least to the extent of making economical use of construction facilities on the sites and avoiding set-backs in work accomplished that would be certain to occur if operations were suspended. The bill provides for no new projects which will not contribute in varying degrees to the defense program.

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

The Budget estimates include $1,732,000 under this head. The committee proposes $832,345, or a reduction of $899,655. The amount proposed in the Budget was determined upon when we were at peace. It does not provide for fatalities under war conditions. There no doubt will be a larger expense for preparation, transportation, and burial of remains. It is the thought of the Department that for the duration such expenses should be borne by military appropriations and that this appropriation should be limited to the usual run of expenses incident to the care, maintenance, and improvement of existing cemeteries (85) and soldiers' lots (20). Such course would permit of a reduction of $800,375 in the Budget estimate, to be picked up and made a part, with augmentation yet to be determined, of the military appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943. The bill is shaped with view to effectuating that plan.

The committee has made two other reductions. It has eliminated $100,000 included in the Budget for proceeding with the improvement of the new Golden Gate National Cemetery, near San Francisco, which is in no sense essential at this time, and it has eliminated $600 included in the estimates as the net cost of exchanging a passenger-carrying automobile of the smaller type.

With respect to the latter item the estimates include provision for the exchange of a number of passenger-carrying automobiles in the low cost range in use by various agencies for which the bill carries appropriations, but principally the Corps of Engineers in connection with rivers and harbors and flood-control work. All have been eliminated by the committee. The resultant reduction is $295,815. The production of passenger-carrying automobiles of the smaller type has ceased, the Committee understands; possibly of other types as well. It is reasonably certain that the demands for passenger-carrying vehicles by the military and naval forces, particularly the former, will severely tax the supply. It is felt, therefore, that such as may be available should be reserved for defense uses and that all Federal agencies should be required to get along with the equipment presently in use. That is what the Committee is advocating in connection with this bill and it has gone further and inserted in the bill a provision (sec. 6) prohibiting the purchase or exchange of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles by agencies other than the White House, and the Military and Naval Establishments without the specific approval of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

The appropriation recommended includes $180,684 for the procurement of 19,943 headstones. Such number is about one-half of normal needs but is believed to be about all that can be procured owing to the growing shortage of labor at quarries. It also includes $1,320, added by the committee, for the employment of a laborer at the Beverly N. J., National Cemetery.

ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

With the exception of $650 for procuring a new passenger-carrying automobile, omitted for the reasons hereinbefore stated, the bill provides the Budget estimate of $228,490 for the conduct of the nonmilitary traffic handled by the Alaska Communication System. The amount proposed represents a net increase of $5,096 over the current appropriation. Within-grade promotions, in consequence of the Ramspeck Act, contribute $1,490 to such increase. The balance is spread over a number of projects and comprise various incidental expenses normally encountered in the operation of such a service. The system is wholly self-sustaining if it be credited with one-half of the commercial rate for the Government business it handles. Earnings of $446,344 were deposited in the Federal Treasury in 1941.

The system has been considerably expanded by reason of military activities in Alaska, but the added cost in the way of plant and operating personnel has been borne by military appropriations.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

There follows a summation of current appropriations, the Budget estimates for 1943, and of the amounts proposed by the committee in the accompanying bill:

	1942 appropriations	Budget estimates, 1943	Bill
Maintenance	$43, 100, 040	$37, 000, 000	$36, 823, 500
Improvements	27, 868, 600	20, 629, 000	20, 679, 000
Total	70, 968, 640	57, 629, 000	57, 502, 500

Details of the amount for maintenance appear in the table on pages 30–36 of the hearings. The reduction of $176,500 represents the estimated net cost of exchanging passenger-carrying automobiles.

The improvement funds are intended to be applied as follows:

New York Harbor, N. Y	$1, 596, 000
Buttermilk Channel, N. Y	397, 000*
Great Lakes to Hudson River waterway	269, 000
New York and New Jersey channels	3, 600, 000
Pascagoula Harbor, Miss	133, 000*
Southwest Pass and South Pass, Mississippi River, La	1, 020, 000*
Sabine-Neches waterway, Tex	1, 475, 000*
Mississippi River between the Ohio and Missouri Rivers	1, 300, 000

Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn	$420,000
Missouri River, mouth to Kansas City, Mo	1,400,000
Missouri River, Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa	1,400,000
Ohio River, open channel work	450,000
Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif. (liquidation, 1941 contract authorization)	5,794,000*
Neah Bay, Wash	1,375,000*
Oswego Harbor, N. Y	50,000
Total	20,679,000

With the exception of the last item in the foregoing tabulation, the projects listed will be found to agree with the details presented by the Chief of Engineers in the tables appearing on pages 25 and 27–28 of the hearings. The largest item, pertaining to the Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor project, is for liquidating a like amount of contractual authority contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941. The remainder are going projects in various stages of completion. The amounts marked with an asterisk (*) will bring to completion the projects to which they apply.

The Chief of Engineers stated to the committee that the President has said on numerous occasions that no public works projects, including those for the improvement of rivers and harbors and flood control, should be initiated unless they are definitely important to the national defense program, and, speaking for himself, said that the rivers and harbors and flood-control estimates for 1943 fully meet these criteria. The lone project added by the committee, involving an addition of $50,000, also meets such criteria. By act approved October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1198), a number of river and harbors projects were authorized to be prosecuted in the interest of national defense. Among them was Oswego Harbor, N. Y. Funds for undertaking all of the others, save one, previously have been made available. There is a need at Oswego to close a gap in the breakwater which forms the outer harbor, and for deepening a section of such outer harbor. The amount required to complete the work is estimated as $982,000. The national defense would be served through the freer movement of commodities entering into defense production and the employment of larger draft vessels in such movement. The breach in the breakwater is a particular handicap, the committee is advised. Current actions result which at times make navigation both difficult and hazardous. The committee is proposing to take care of this phase of the project, which is estimated to cost $50,000.

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

The estimates under this head, original and supplemental, aggregate $149,510,000, including $1,025,000 for the fiscal year 1942 (H. Doc. 634).

The committee recommends an appropriation of $144,973,700, including $1,025,000 for the fiscal year 1942, although the entire appropriation is proposed to be immediately available.

The reduction proposed by the committee ($4,536,300) results from the following changes:

Additions:	
For initiating Louisville and New Albany flood control projects	$1, 500, 000
For preparation of detailed designs for authorized projects yet to be undertaken	1, 000, 000
Total, additions	2, 500, 000
Reductions:	
Eliminate amount for initiating Table Rock Project, Missouri	6, 500, 000
Eliminate amount for examination and survey work, Department of Agriculture	500, 000
Eliminate amount for exchanging passenger-carrying automobiles	36, 300
Total, reductions	7, 036, 300
Net reduction	4, 536, 300

The proposed application of the amount contained in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 is shown in the table on pages 50–53 of the hearings. The total of the allocations there shown is $155,625,000. The excess of $7,140,000 over the amount of the Budget estimates for 1943 ($148,485,000) is made up of amounts administratively impounded of appropriations heretofore made, as per the tabulation on page 54 of the hearings. It is the plan to divert such amounts to the 1943 program.

The Budget proposes appropriations for undertaking but two new projects—$1,025,000 to initiate them in the fiscal year 1942, and $23,200,000 toward their prosecution in the fiscal year 1943. The other projects are presently under way and in various stages of completion. The two new projects are the Bull Shoals Reservoir, in Arkansas, and the Table Rock Reservoir, in Missouri, both authorized as a part of the White River Basin project in the act of August 18, 1941 (Public, No. 228, 77th Cong.), at a total estimated Federal cost of $87,500,000.

The committee has eliminated the Table Rock project. It has done so for the reason that its inclusion, in conjunction with other projects in the White River Basin, would occasion going beyond the appropriation authorization for works in such basin by $3,370,000. The Budget includes funds for four projects in the White River Basin. Two are underway, namely, the Clearwater Reservoir project (Missouri), and the Norfolk Reservoir project (Arkansas). The other one, besides Table Rock, is the Bull Shoals Reservoir project in Arkansas, previously mentioned. As between the Bull Shoals and Table Rock projects, the former, beyond question, is the more meritorious.

With respect to the whole program, the Chief of Engineers advises that in consonance "with the policies set forth by the President and Congress, the Department is completing important projects now under construction as rapidly as sound engineering, physical conditions, supplies of materials, and financial considerations will permit, and all

new projects which have recently been started or those that may be started in the future are limited definitely to works that may be of value to the national war effort." There can be no quarrel with that policy, although there may be a difference of opinion as to the relative defense value of projects that have been given preference heretofore or as to the two it is now proposed to initiate. After all, priorities are subject to sole determination by the President. That responsibility was vested in him by the Flood Control Act of 1936.

The committee is proposing an appropriation of $1,200,000 for commencing the Louisville, Ky., flood-control project, and $300,000 for commencing the New Albany, Ind., flood-control project, both authorized in the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938. The former is estimated to cost, to complete, around $7,000,000, and the latter $3,370,000.

The Congress provided $800,000 in the current War Department Civil Functions Appropriation Act for commencing the Louisville project. That appropriation has been administratively impounded. It is the considered judgment of the Committee that these two projects should have been commenced when this area was first turned to as a part of the "arsenal of democracy." Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany are right together in an area that was inundated for days during the 1937 flood. Highways, bridges, railroads, river transportation, all were out of use. National defense preparation has meant turning to these localities for a very considerable production of defense articles for both the Army and the Navy. Many plants have been built and others are in course of establishment. Protection is under way for the Jeffersonville area, but Louisville and New Albany continue to remain exposed. The committee is advised that in the city of Louisville there are 163 manufacturing and supply plants engaged upon national defense work and that 75 percent of them would be flooded out by a large flood and the other 25 percent practically forced to abandon operations. All, however, may be compelled virtually to shut down because of flooded avenues of approach. That applies with equal force to the Jeffersonville and New Albany sections. The projects would seem to be perfectly adapted to the President's criteria mentioned herein under the Rivers and Harbors head.

The Budget includes no funds for the detailed design of any new authorized projects. The committee has added $1,000,000 for such purpose. It is imperatively necessary that there be built up a backlog of useful projects ready to be proceeded with immediately when the time comes to turn to peaceful pursuits. That time no one can foretell. The Chief of Engineers indicated that he could employ $5,000,000 to advantage in such work. Certainly there should be some provision in that direction.

The Budget includes $500,000 for continuing examination and survey work by the Department of Agriculture for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control projects. This is a type of work that can be of no value to the present defense program. It ties up nearly 600 workers of more than average skill, uses many automobiles, and occupies about 34 office rooms here in Washington, which could otherwise be used to advantage. The activity will have a very considerable sum available during the next fiscal year from funds heretofore provided. The

amount may be as much as or more than a million dollars. The committee has eliminated the amount of $500,000 in the Budget and has provided in the bill that no new projects may be initiated from the date of this report to June 30, 1943, and that work under way shall be limited to projects in accord with priorities specifically approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture. It is recognized that it may be economically sound to proceed with certain projects where the work is in a more advanced stage.

OTHER PROJECTS UNDER THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS

For flood control in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River the Budget proposes an appropriation of $30,000,000. The committee recommends approval with the exception of $46,000 for the exchange of passenger-carrying automobiles. Of the amount proposed, $21,500,000 is intended for new work and $8,454,000 for maintenance.

For the Sacramento River and the Fort Peck and Bonneville power projects the committee proposes amounts in agreement with the estimates.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

This establishment in the city of Washington is maintained for former soldiers of the Regular Army. It is supported out of its own funds, made up and kept up for the most part by monthly contributions of future potential beneficiaries. It can accommodate a total of 1,474 domiciliary and hospital members. The average number at the Home during the fiscal year 1941 was 1,282.

There has been appropriated thus far out of the funds of the Home for the current fiscal year $806,067. The Budget Bureau has proposed (H. Doc. 638) an addition to that amount of $64,214, made necessary by growing costs of food, clothing, fuel, and other commodities. That amount is included in the accompanying bill and is made immediately available.

For 1943, the regular Budget includes $903,317 for the support of the Home. That amount exceeds current appropriations, assuming approval of the additional amount just referred to, by $33,036. However, the $903,317 includes a salary increase factor of $72,717 and but $24,533 over previously allowed amounts for the current fiscal year for material uses, which, it has been made very obvious, will not be enough on the basis of present price levels. Later augmentation must occur.

Respecting the amount for salary increases, employees of the Home are not under the Classification Act. Their pay averages $846 per annum. Since this establishment is supported out of the contributions of beneficiaries, the policy has been to exercise unusual care in holding costs down. Increased living costs and the opportunities now prevailing for more lucrative employment elsewhere has brought about a situation where the grant of additional compensation virtually has become mandatory. The amount proposed represents a per capita increase of $118, and would raise the annual average to $964. The Home authorities feel that they must come to a schedule that would approximate the grade minima fixed in the Classification Act, as amended. The increase proposed is a step in that direction.

This establishment is being conducted in a most praiseworthy manner, and the officials of the home and its most able superintendent, Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Coleman, United States Army, retired, are deserving of the highest commendation.

PANAMA CANAL

There follows a summation of current appropriations, the Budget estimates, and of the amounts proposed by the committee:

	1942 appropriations heretofore made	Supplemental Budget estimates, 1942, provided in accompanying bill without change	Budget estimates, 1943	Proposed in accompanying bill for 1943
Maintenance and operation:				
Regular functions	$10,474,086	$1,332,200	$14,892,342	$14,874,437
Special protective works	12,239,000	5,550,000	25,278,000	25,278,000
Total, maintenance and operation	22,713,086	6,882,200	40,170,342	40,152,437
Sanitation	1,024,223	611,000	1,546,000	1,546,000
Civil government	1,295,017		1,501,233	1,498,373
Auxiliary locks	34,932,000		56,826,800	56,826,800
Grand total	59,964,326	7,493,200	100,044,375	[1] 100,023,610

[1] Excludes $7,493,200 in bill for 1942.

As above indicated, the bill provides under this head a total of $107,516,810, of which $7,493,200 is in augmentation of appropriations previously made for the current fiscal year aggregating $59,964,326. The total amount proposed is the Budget figure less $20,765, all of which represents the estimated net cost of exchanging 31 passenger-carrying automobiles. These are excluded for the reasons hereinbefore stated under the head of "Cemeterial expenses."

Of the total sum proposed on account of the 1943 fiscal year ($100,023,610), it is estimated that $49,060,255 will be needed toward the liquidation of prior contractual authority for building the auxiliary locks and their approach channels, leaving for other employment $50,963,355, as opposed to $51,878,424 for the current fiscal year, including the instant 1942 supplemental estimates, and excluding, for comparative purposes, $15,579,102 for liquidating during 1942 prior contractual authority.

The increase for normal operations, occurring principally under the "Maintenance and operation" head, is considered moderate in view of the added load upon all canal departments by reason of increase of population incident to special construction projects, and the much larger military and naval contingents in the Canal Zone or basing thereon.

The provision of additional electric power constitutes the major item of additional expense. A steam turbogenerating plant has been determined upon as the most feasible solution of the power problem, and the estimated cost, including collateral expenses, is $6,250,000.

The bill provides for that entire amount, including $1,000,000 under the 1942 head.

The auxiliary locks and collateral projects have an authorized cost limit of $277,000,000. Of that amount, $214,998,556 have been obligated. There has been actually appropriated toward such work $49,932,000, and that amount will be increased to $106,758,800 by the appropriation proposed in the accompanying bill.

Canal tolls have steadily declined since the fiscal year 1939. In that year they amounted to $23,699,414. In 1941 they aggregated $18,190,379. For the current fiscal year they are not expected to exceed $12,500,000. Beyond that, any estimate at this time would be of little value.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore enacted are recommended:

On page 7, in connection with the appropriation "Flood control, general":

Provided further, That no part of appropriations made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for preliminary examinations and surveys, as authorized by law, for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control projects, shall be obligated from March 6, 1942, to June 30, 1943, for initiating work upon new projects or for prosecuting work upon projects heretofore commenced, unless, as to the latter, they accord with priorities specifically approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture.

On page 17, the insertion of section 5:

Sec. 5. The Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby authorized to employ by contract or otherwise without reference to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and at such rates (not to exceed $50 per day for individuals) as he may determine, the services of architects, engineers, and other technical and professional personnel, or firms or corporations thereof, as may be necessary.

On page 17, the insertion of section 6:

Sec. 6. No part of any money appropriated by this Act or any other Act, except the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, Executive Office", and Acts making appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, shall be used for the purchase or exchange of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle without the specific approval of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1942 include amounts in regular annual, deficiency, and supplemental acts]

	Appropriations, 1942	Estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in the bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1941 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
Quartermaster Corps:					
Cemeterial expenses	$2, 765, 626	$1, 732, 000	$832, 345	−$1, 933, 281	−$899, 655
Signal Corps:					
Alaska communication system	222, 744	228, 490	227, 840	+5, 096	−650
Corps of Engineers:					
Rivers and harbors:					
Maintenance and improvement, including supplemental appropriation for 1942 of $2,700,000	70, 968, 640	[1] 57, 629, 000	57, 502, 500	−13, 466, 140	−126, 500
Flood control:					
General, including supplemental appropriation for 1942 of $25,750,000	98, 780, 000	[2] 149, 510, 000	144, 973, 700	+46, 193, 700	−4, 536, 300

[1] $20,629,000 for improvement.
[2] $54,800,000 in H. Doc. 633 and $1,025,000 in H. Doc. 634.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1943, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1943—Continued

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1942 include amounts in regular annual, deficiency, and supplemental acts]

	Appropriations, 1942	Estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in the bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1941 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
Corps of Engineers—Continued.					
Flood control—Continued.					
Mississippi River	$22, 000, 000	$30, 000, 000	$29, 954, 000	+$7, 954, 000	−$46, 000
Emergency fund	100	100	100		
Sacramento River, Calif	98, 325	[3] 3, 210, 000	3, 210, 000	+3, 111, 675	
Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Mont	1, 845, 000	[4] 1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	−545, 000	
Power plant, Bonneville Dam, Oreg	7, 170, 000	4, 166, 000	4, 166, 000	−3, 004, 000	
Office building, Arlington County, Va. (Supplemental appropriation)	35, 000, 000			−35, 000, 000	
Total, Corps of Engineers	235, 862, 065	245, 815, 100	241, 106, 300	+5, 244, 235	−4, 708, 800
U. S. Soldiers' Home:					
Maintenance and operation	806, 067	[5] 967, 531	967, 531	+161, 464	
Panama Canal:					
Maintenance and operation, including supplemental appropriation for 1942 of $7,569,000	22, 713, 086	[6] 47, 052, 542	47, 034, 637	+24, 321, 551	−17, 905

Additional facilities	[7] 34, 932, 000	56, 826, 800	56, 826, 800	+21, 894, 800	----------
Sanitation	1, 024, 223	[8] 2, 157, 000	2, 157, 000	+1, 132, 777	----------
Civil government	1, 295, 017	1, 501, 233	1, 498, 373	+203, 356	−2, 860
Total, Panama Canal	59, 964, 326	107, 537, 575	107, 516, 810	+47, 552, 484	−20, 765
Total, regular annual appropriations, War Department civil functions	[7] 299, 620, 828	356, 280, 696	350, 650, 826	+51, 029, 998	−5, 629, 870

[3] $2,210,000 in H. Doc. 643.
[4] Estimate in H. Doc. 633.
[5] $64,214 in H. Doc. 638.
[6] $28,122,200 in H. Doc. 640, in which cancelation is proposed of contractual authority of $3,800,000 in Regular Budget.
[7] And contractual authority of $183,000,000.
[8] $1,111,000 in H. Doc. 640.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

TRUST FUNDS AND SPECIAL ACCOUNT

	Appropriations, 1942	Estimates, 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), estimates compared with 1941 appropriations
Pay of the Army:			
Deposit fund	$2, 000, 000	$2, 000, 000	
Estates of deceased soldiers	75, 000	75, 000	
Proceeds from estates of deceased personnel, War Department	200	200	
Proceeds from estates of deceased Regular Army Reserves	400	400	
Proceeds from effects of mentally incompetent soldiers	12, 000	12, 000	
Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown	45	50	+$5
Corps of Engineers:			
Funds contributed for flood control, rivers and harbors	[9] 144, 800	93, 100	−51, 700
Funds contributed for river and harbor improvements	50, 000	57, 500	+7, 500
Funds advanced for flood control, rivers and harbors	2, 402, 285		−2, 402, 285
Maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters	135, 000	135, 000	
Total, permanent appropriations	4, 819, 730	2, 373, 250	−2, 446, 480

[9] Revised.

Union Calendar No. 667

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6736

[Report No. 1875]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 6, 1942

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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A BILL

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year
5 ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by
6 the War Department, and for other purposes, namely:

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of superintendents and the superintendent at Mexico City, and other employees; purchase of grave sites; purchase of tools and materials; repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arlington National Cemetery, and that portion of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has title and the graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves, and including the burial site of Pushmataha, a Choctaw Indian chief; repair to roadways but not to more than a single approach road to any national cemetery constructed under special Act of Congress; for headstones or markers for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under the Acts approved March 3, 1873 (24 U. S. C. 279), February 3, 1879 (24 U. S. C. 280), March 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 56), March 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 768), February 26, 1929 (24 U. S. C. 280a), and April 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 142), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States in Cuba and China to mark the places where American soldiers fell; care, protection,

and maintenance of the Confederate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the Confederate burial plats owned by the United States in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery at Rock Island; and for care and maintenance of graves used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries, $832,345: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted upon any right-of-way which may have been acquired by the United States leading to a national cemetery, or to encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and maintained by the United States: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any roadway not owned by the United States within the corporate limits of any city, town, or village.

SIGNAL CORPS

ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

For operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Alaska Communication System, including travel allowances and travel in kind as authorized by law, and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, $227,840, to be derived from the receipts of the Alaska Communication System which have been covered into the Treasury of the United States, and to remain available until the close of

the fiscal year 1944: *Provided,* That the Secretary of War shall report to Congress the extent and cost of any extensions and betterments which may be effected under this appropriation.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

To be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, and to remain available until expended:

RIVERS AND HARBORS

For the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation; for survey of northern and northwestern lakes and other boundary and connecting waters as heretofore authorized, including the preparation, correction, printing, and issuing of charts and bulletins and the investigation of lake levels; for prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City; for expenses of the California Débris Commission in carrying on the work authorized by the Act approved March 1, 1893, as amended (33 U. S. C. 661, 678, and 683); for removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation as authorized by law; for operating

1 and maintaining, keeping in repair, and continuing in use
2 without interruption any lock, canal (except the Panama
3 Canal), canalized river, or other public works for the use
4 and benefit of navigation belonging to the United States,
5 including maintenance of the Hennepin Canal in Illinois; for
6 payment annually of tuition fees of not to exceed fifty student
7 officers of the Corps of Engineers at civil technical institutions
8 under the provisions of section 127a of the National Defense
9 Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 535); for examinations, sur-
10 veys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors; for printing and
11 binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodi-
12 cals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office
13 of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this
14 appropriation, including such printing as may be authorized
15 by the Committee on Printing of the House of Representa-
16 tives, either during a recess or session of Congress, of surveys
17 authorized by law, and such surveys as may be printed during
18 a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustrations, as
19 documents of the next succeeding session of Congress, and
20 for the purchase of six motorboats: *Provided*, That no part of
21 this appropriation shall be expended for any preliminary
22 examination, survey, project, or estimate not authorized by
23 law, $57,502,500: *Provided*, That from this appropriation
24 the Secretary of War may, in his discretion and on the
25 recommendation of the Chief of Enginers based on the

1 recommendation by the Board of Rivers and Harbors in the
2 review of a report or reports authorized by law, expend such
3 sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor
4 channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public
5 agency, outside of harbor lines and serving essential needs of
6 general commerce and navigation, such work to be subject
7 to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in
8 his report or reports thereon: *Provided further,* That no
9 appropriation under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year
10 1943 shall be available for any expenses incident to oper-
11 ating any power-driven boat or vessel on other than Gov-
12 ernment business: *Provided further,* That not to exceed
13 $1,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available
14 for the support and maintenance of the Permanent Inter-
15 national Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for
16 the payment of the actual expenses of the properly accredited
17 delegates of the United States to the meeting of the Con-
18 gresses and of the Commission.

19 FLOOD CONTROL

20 Flood control, general: For the construction and mainte-
21 nance of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood
22 control, and for other purposes, in accordance with the pro-
23 visions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936,
24 as amended and supplemented, including printing and bind-
25 ing, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals,

1 and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of
2 the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this
3 appropriation, and for preliminary examinations and sur-
4 veys of and contingencies in connection with flood-control
5 projects authorized by law, $144,973,700: *Provided*,
6 That funds appropriated herein may be used for flood-
7 control work on the Salmon River, Alaska, as author-
8 ized by law: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated
9 herein may be used to execute detailed surveys, pre-
10 pare plans and specifications, and to procure options on
11 land and property necessary for the construction of author-
12 ized flood-control projects or for flood-control projects con-
13 sidered for selection in accordance with the provisions of
14 section 4 of the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938:
15 *Provided further*, That the expenditure of funds for com-
16 pleting the necessary surveys and securing options shall not
17 be construed as a commitment of the Government to the
18 construction of any project: *Provided further*, That no part
19 of appropriations made available to the Secretary of Agri-
20 culture for preliminary examinations and surveys, as author-
21 ized by law, for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-
22 erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control proj-
23 ects, shall be obligated from March 6, 1942, to June 30,
24 1943, for initiating work upon new projects or for prose-
25 cuting work upon projects heretofore commenced, unless,

1 as to the latter, they accord with priorities specifically ap-
2 proved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of
3 Agriculture.

4 Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For
5 prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the
6 provisions of the Flood Control Act approved May 15, 1928,
7 as amended (33 U. S. C. 702a), including printing and
8 binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodi-
9 cals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office
10 of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this
11 appropriation, $29,954,000.

12 Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of Mis-
13 sissippi River: For rescue work and for repair or maintenance
14 of any flood-control work on any tributaries of the Mississippi
15 River threatened or destroyed by flood, in accordance with
16 section 9 of the Flood Control Act, approved June 15, 1936
17 (49 Stat. 1508), $100.

18 Flood control, Sacramento River, California: For prose-
19 cuting work of flood control, Sacramento River, California,
20 in accordance with the provisions of Acts approved March
21 1, 1917, May 15, 1928, and August 26, 1937, as modified by
22 the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U. S. C. 703, 704; 50 Stat.
23 849; 55 Stat. 638–651), $3,210,000, of which not to exceed
24 $265,000 shall be available for transfer to the appropriation
25 for Flood Control, General.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER

Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Montana: For completing the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Fort Peck Dam, Montana, as authorized by the Act approved May 18, 1938 (52 Stat. 403), to remain available until expended, $1,300,000.

Power plant, Bonneville Dam, Columbia River, Oregon: For completing the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Bonneville Dam, Columbia River, Oregon, as authorized by the Acts approved August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1038), and August 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731), to remain available until expended, $4,166,000.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

For maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home Permament Fund, $967,531, of which $64,214 shall be immediately available.

THE PANAMA CANAL

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, and construction of additional facilities, including the following: Compensation of all officials and employees; foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; lawbooks; textbooks and books of reference; printing and binding, including printing of annual report;

1 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase or ex-
2 change of typewriting, adding, and other machines; mainte-
3 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-
4 drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; claims for damages to
5 vessels, cargo, crew, or passengers, as authorized by section
6 10 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, as amended (54 Stat. 387);
7 claims for losses of or damages to property arising from the
8 conduct of authorized business operations; claims for damages
9 to property arising from the maintenance and operation,
10 sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal, and
11 construction of additional facilities; acquisition of land and
12 land under water, as authorized in the Panama Canal Act;
13 expenses incurred in assembling, assorting, storing, repair-
14 ing, and selling material, machinery, and equipment here-
15 tofore or hereafter purchased or acquired for the construc-
16 tion of the Panama Canal which are unserviceable or no
17 longer needed, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of
18 such sale; expenses incident to conducting hearings and
19 examining estimates for appropriations on the Isthmus;
20 expenses incident to any emergency arising because of
21 calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character not
22 foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; travel expenses
23 when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama Canal to
24 persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business;
25 not to exceed $2,000 for travel and subsistence expenses of

1 members of the police and fire forces of the Panama Canal
2 incident to their special training in the United States; trans-
3 portation, including insurance, of public funds and securities
4 between the United States and the Canal Zone; purchase, con-
5 struction, repair, replacement, alteration, or enlargement of
6 buildings, structures, equipment, and other improvements;
7 and for such other expenses not in the United States as the
8 Governor of the Panama Canal may deem necessary best to
9 promote the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil
10 government of the Panama Canal, and construction of addi-
11 tional facilities, all to be expended under the direction of the
12 Governor of the Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:
13 For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal:
14 Salary of the Governor, $10,000; contingencies of the Gov-
15 ernor, to be expended in his discretion, not exceeding $3,000;
16 purchase, inspection, delivery, handling, and storing of ma-
17 terials, supplies, and equipment for issue to all departments
18 of the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, other branches
19 of the United States Government, and for authorized sales;
20 payment in lump sums of not exceeding the amounts au-
21 thorized by the Injury Compensation Act approved Septem-
22 ber 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to alien cripples who are now
23 a charge upon the Panama Canal by reason of injuries sus-
24 tained while employed in the construction of the Panama
25 Canal; and relief payments authorized by the Act approved

1 July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 478), $16,206,637, of which
2 $1,332,200 shall be immediately available; for continuing
3 the construction of special protective works, $30,828,000,
4 of which $5,550,000 shall be immediately available; in all,
5 $47,034,637, together with all moneys arising from the
6 conduct of business operations authorized by the Panama
7 Canal Act.

8 Construction of additional facilities—Panama Canal: For
9 construction of additional facilities for the improvement and
10 enlargement of the capacity of the Panama Canal, in ac-
11 cordance with the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat.
12 1409), including reimbursement to the appropriations
13 "Maintenance and Operation, Panama Canal", "Sanitation,
14 Panama Canal", and "Civil Government, Panama Canal",
15 in such amounts as the Governor of the Panama Canal
16 shall from time to time determine to be additional costs in-
17 curred for the objects specified in said appropriations on
18 account of the prosecution of the work; in all, $56,826,800.

19 For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid and
20 support of the insane and of lepers and aid and support of
21 indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including
22 expenses of their deportation when practicable, the purchase
23 of artificial limbs or other appliances for persons who were
24 injured in the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission or
25 the Panama Canal prior to September 7, 1916, additional

1 compensation to any officer of the United States Public
2 Health Service detailed with the Panama Canal as chief quar-
3 antine officer, and payments of not to exceed $50 in any one
4 case to persons within the Government service who shall fur-
5 nish blood from their veins for transfusion to the veins of
6 patients in Panama Canal hospitals: *Provided,* That expendi-
7 tures heretofore made to any person within the Government
8 service for blood furnished to patients in Panama Canal hos-
9 pitals are hereby validated, $2,157,000, of which $611,000
10 shall be immediately available.

11 For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal
12 Zone, including gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent
13 discharged prisoners, $1,498,373.

14 Total, Panama Canal, $107,516,810, to be available
15 until expended, of which $7,493,200 shall be immediately
16 available.

17 In addition to the foregoing sums there is appropriated
18 for the fiscal year 1943 for expenditures and reinvestment
19 under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid, with-
20 out being covered into the Treasury of the United States,
21 and to remain available until expended, all moneys re-
22 ceived by the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1943
23 and prior fiscal years (exclusive of net profits for such prior
24 fiscal years) from services rendered or materials and supplies
25 furnished to the United States, the Panama Railroad Com-

1 pany, the Canal Zone government, or to their employees,
2 respectively, or to the Panama Government, from hotel and
3 hospital supplies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and
4 like service; from labor, materials, and supplies and other
5 services furnished to vessels other than those passing through
6 the Canal, and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere;
7 from the sale of scrap and other byproducts of manufacturing
8 and shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unservice-
9 able materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired
10 for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and
11 government of the Canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits
12 accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall an-
13 nually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.
14 There is also appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 for
15 the operation, maintenance, and extension of waterworks,
16 sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama and Colon,
17 to remain available until expended, the necessary portions
18 of such sums as shall be paid during that fiscal year as
19 water rentals or directly by the Government of Panama for
20 such expenses.
21 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
22 Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for tempo-
23 rary employment in case of emergency, for the payment of
24 any civilian for services rendered by him on the Canal
25 Zone while occupying a skilled, technical, clerical, ad-

1 ministrative, executive, or supervisory position unless such
2 person is a citizen of the United States of America or of the
3 Republic of Panama: *Provided, however,* (1) That, notwith-
4 standing the provision in the Act approved August 11,
5 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in the above-
6 mentioned positions to citizens of the United States from
7 and after the date of the approval of said Act, citizens
8 of Panama may be employed in such positions; (2)
9 that at no time shall the number of Panamanian citizens
10 employed in the above-mentioned positions exceed the
11 number of citizens of the United States so employed, if United
12 States citizens are available in continental United States or on
13 the Canal Zone; (3) that nothing in this Act shall prohibit
14 the continued employment of any person who shall have
15 rendered fifteen or more years of faithful and honorable serv-
16 ice on the Canal Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel
17 for skilled, technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or
18 executive positions, the controlling factors in filling these posi-
19 tions shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education;
20 (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States render-
21 ing skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or
22 supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms of this
23 Act (a) shall normally be employed not more than forty
24 hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation equal rates
25 of pay based upon rates paid for similar employment in conti-

1 nental United States plus 25 per centum; (6) this entire
2 section shall apply only to persons employed in skilled, tech-
3 nical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory posi-
4 tions on the Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch
5 of the United States Government or by any corporation or
6 company whose stock is owned wholly or in part by the
7 United States Government: *Provided, further,* That the Pres-
8 ident may suspend from time to time in whole or in part
9 compliance with this section in time of war or national
10 emergency if he should deem such course to be in the public
11 interest.

12 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this
13 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay
14 the compensation of any officer or employee of the Govern-
15 ment of the United States, or of any agency the majority of
16 the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
17 States, whose post of duty is in continental United States un-
18 less such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person
19 in the service of the United States on the date of the approval
20 of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore
21 filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who
22 owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall
23 not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

24 SEC. 4. No part of any appropriation contained in this
25 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person

1 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
2 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
3 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
4 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
5 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
6 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
7 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
8 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
9 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
10 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
11 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
12 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
13 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more
14 than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or
15 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be
16 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions
17 of existing law.

18 SEC. 5. The Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby
19 authorized to employ by contract or otherwise without refer-
20 ence to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and at such rates (not
21 to exceed $50 per day for individuals) as he may determine,
22 the services of architects, engineers, and other technical and
23 professional personnel, or firms or corporations thereof, as
24 may be necessary.

25 SEC. 6. No part of any money appropriated by this Act

1 or any other Act, except the appropriation "Contingent ex-
2 penses, Executive Office", and Acts making appropriations
3 for the Military and Naval Establishments, shall be used
4 for the purchase or exchange of any motor-propelled passen-
5 ger-carrying vehicle without the specific approval of the
6 Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

7 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "War Depart-
8 ment Civil Appropriation Act, 1943".

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Union Calendar No. 667

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6736

[Report No. 1875]

A BILL

Making appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SNYDER

MARCH 6, 1942

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1875), and pending that I would like to see if we could arrive at a limitation of debate.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I might suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that general debate be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided, and to be controlled by the gentleman from Pennsylvania and myself.

Mr. SNYDER. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New Jersey and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H. R. 6736, the War Department civil functions appropriation bill, fiscal year 1943, with Mr. BULWINKLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, as a courtesy to the minority, I will let the gentleman from New Jersey use the first 5 minutes.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, we have just voted a limit of $125,000,000,000 on the public debt. The country is engaged in the most desperate kind of struggle for its very existence and for the preservation of our liberties. It is a time when we should go all out for defense and should cut out all this boondoggling and fiddling around. I have in my hand a notice of project approval by W. P. A. for $940,106 for a project up in New York City. Let me read what the work consists of:

Promote, initiate, coordinate, supervise, and conduct music activities. Work consists of conducting performances by vocal and instrumental units and soloists; class teaching to underprivileged groups; piano tuning; maintaining library; copying, arranging, and binding music scores and folios for the use of the project; assisting in experiments in music therapy and conducting music therapy in State, county, and city hospitals, designated for military purposes; assembling and compiling data for an index of American composers; collecting, annotating and recording primitive, vernacular and indigenous music; conducting research work in the fields of music education, in the preservation of rare music, and the preparation of texts and syllabi for use in groups and community music instruction; providing leadership for choruses, bands, and other community music, for Navy and Army groups, and to assist military and civic groups in festival and other community activities; giving professional and technical advice to cooperating agencies, to other Work Projects Administration projects, and to public institutions; providing professional leadership in music in regions lacking adequate musical opportunities, initiating and conducting music appreciation and demonstration programs; conducting lectures and panel and forum discussions on music as an art and as a social agency; and supervising the work of composers in the preparation of texts and compositions.

Mr. Chairman, is it not about time that those in charge of our Government come to realize that we are at war? Is it not about time that we quit this fiddling around and get down to business and appreciation of our responsibilities? I am sick of having governmental organizations engage in this kind of effort. I think the House has gone on record as opposing that kind of fiddling around when we ought to be buying bombers to take care of our boys who are going out to fight.

Mr. BARDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. May I ask the gentleman if the sponsor's name of that project is known?

Mr. TABER. The mayor of the city of New York.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. How much money is involved in that?

Mr. TABER. Nine hundred and forty thousand dollars of Government funds; enough to buy three first-class bombers to protect our boys at the front.

Mr. EDMISTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. EDMISTON. I want to add my protest along with the gentleman's. The W. P. A. just authorized a project in my State of West Virginia for $407,000 for the same kind of foolishness.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Is this the same mayor of New York who recently resigned as head of the O. C. D.?

Mr. TABER. Yes; and the same one who told us that he would not appoint some of these boondogglers when he appeared before our committee.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Apparently he has transferred the activities of the O. C. D. to New York City.

Mr. TABER. I do not know. It is bad anyway, and we ought to stop it.

Mr. BARDEN. Does the gentleman mean that project has actually been approved and signed by the President?

Mr. TABER. I think that the project has been approved. This is a notification of project approval.

Mr. BARDEN. The reason I am so insistent is because it is difficult for me to believe that any such thing could happen in times like these.

Mr. TABER. It is hard for me to understand too. I just cannot. I hope we will get to the point where we will go all out for defense and cut all this out.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. What is the date of the approval?

Mr. TABER. March 5, 1942.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 17 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is labeled a civil-functions bill, but you will find that such a title lightly applies, now that we are at war.

The nondefense phases are limited to cemeterial expenses, the Alaska Communication Commission, and the local Soldiers' Home. These call for a total, as we have approved them, of $2,027,716, out of a total of more than $350,000,000.

Cemeterial expenses are limited to normal outlays. The war load will be financed out of military funds. The same may be said of the Alaska communication system. This bill merely provides for nondefense traffic.

Navigation, flood control, power, and the Panama Canal, either wholly or partly, fall into the defense category.

True, we have projects under way, both rivers and harbors and flood control, initiated prior to the emergency that we very probably would not initiate today, but to the extent that they can be proceeded with without drawing upon needed defense materials, economical procedure would seem to justify such a course. As a matter of fact, we know that impingement will not be permitted because the matter will be controlled by priorities.

Of course, we all know that flood control, whether multiple purpose or for protection alone, has defense value in any area where floods might tie up production facilities, transportation of raw materials and of troops and munitions, or seriously interfere with agriculture. It is to be regretted, in my judgment, that we have not accomplished more protection against that unpredictable source of trouble. There have been authorized thus far 485 flood-control projects, at a total cost of $930,400,000. Eighty-seven have been completed at a total Federal cost of $35,416,000. Construction is now in process on about 120.

This bill carries $350,650,826. It is approximately $86,000,000 more than we have provided thus far for the current fiscal year. I get the $92,000,000 by omitting, for comparative purposes, the $35,000,000 appropriated for the current fiscal year for the new War Department Building. The Budget has charged that amount up as a civil-functions expense.

That increase—$86,000,000—which is a net amount, is responsive mainly to three factors:

First. We started 7 multiple-purpose flood-control projects in the third supplemental national defense appropriation bill, 1942, which were stamped as of national defense importance. To go forward with those projects requires $51,960,000.

Second. This bill provides for the initiation of 3 more flood-control projects—1 proposed in the Budget, calling for $16,700,000, and 2 proposed by the committee, calling for $1,500,000.

Third. An increase of $35,000,000, roundly, for protective works and the new locks in Panama.

The improvement projects for rivers and harbors are listed commencing at the bottom of page 4 of the report. We have added the last item, for Oswego Harbor, to close a gap in the breakwater forming the harbor. Current action in this gap or by reason of this gap creates difficult navigation conditions, delaying ship movements and sometimes causing vessels to go aground.

This gap repair item is one feature of an authorized project, which was authorized in the act approved October 17, 1940, and all of the projects in that act were expressly stated therein to be in the interest of national defense. All of them—some 17 or 18—have been provided for but this one and a project in the Boston area.

The flood-control projects are set out in the hearings, commencing on page 50 They are all going projects except this so-called Bull Shoals Reservoir in Arkansas, estimated to cost $50,500,000, for which the bill carries $16,700,000, and the Table Rock Reservoir in Missouri, estimated to cost $37,000,000, and for which the Budget proposed an appropriation of $6,500,000.

These two projects were advanced as having defense value for purposes.

The Bull Shoals project contemplates 126,000 kilowatts, yielding first power by December 31, 1944, and the amount I stated by April 30, 1945.

The Table Rock project contemplates 60,000 kilowatts, yielding first power May 31, 1945, and the amount I stated by June 30, 1946.

Of course, those dates are contingent upon the availability of material as and when needed and the rainfall in the drainage area above the reservoirs after the dams are closed.

The committee has felt constrained to eliminate the Table Rock project, and for this reason: Bull Shoals and Table Rock are but two projects in the authorized comprehensive plan for the White River Basin. Two other projects are in course of construction in such basin, namely, the Clearwater Reservoir project in Missouri, and the Norfolk Reservoir project in Arkansas, and, I might say, the comprehensive plan contemplates still other work. There has been authorized to be appropriated for the whole basin $49,000,000. Including funds already allocated and the amounts in the Budget for the four projects I have named, we arrive at a total that would run appropriations beyond such authorized amount to the extent of $2,105,000. Something, therefore, had to give way, and the committee decided to eliminate the $6,500,000 for initiating the Table Rock project. Unquestionably, as between Bull Shoals and Table Rock, the former is the more meritorious.

The committee has added two flood-control projects to the bill, and I am sure all will agree that they are of prime importance to national defense. Let me read to you what we say in our report about them:

> The committee is proposing an appropriation of $1,200,000 for commencing the Louisville, Ky., flood-control project, and $300,000 for commencing the New Albany, Ind., flood-control project, both authorized in the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938. The former is estimated to cost, to complete, around $7,000,000, and the latter $3,370,000.
>
> The Congress provided $800,000 in the current War Department Civil Functions Appropriation Act for commencing the Louisville project. That appropriation has been administratively impounded. It is the considered judgment of the committee that these two projects should have been commenced when this area was first turned to as a part of the arsenal of democracy. Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany are right together in an area that was inundated for days during the 1937 flood. Highways, bridges, railroads, river transportation, all were out of use. National defense preparation has meant turning to these localities for a very considerable production of defense articles for both the Army and the Navy. Many plants have been built and others are in course of establishment. Protection is under way for the Jeffersonville area, but Louisville and New Albany continue to remain exposed. The committee is advised that in the city of Louisville there are 163 manufacturing and supply plants engaged upon national defense work and that 75 percent of them would be flooded out by a large flood and the other 25 percent practically forced to abandon operations. All, however, may be compelled virtually to shut down because of flooded avenues of approach. That applies with equal force to the Jeffersonville and New Albany sections. The projects would seem to be perfectly adapted to the President's criteria that no public works projects, including those for the improvement of rivers and harbors and flood control, should be initiated unless they are definitely important to the national-defense program.

Another addition we have made under the flood-control head is $1,000,000 for completing advance planning on authorized flood-control projects to be initiated at some future time. In other words, to get projects in readiness to start immediately as and when funds are made available. The Budget Bureau did not allow the Chief of Engineers any funds for this purpose. He told us he could make good use of $5,000,000. We are providing one-fifth of that amount, and I think for a purpose as important as any for which the bill provides. Outside of contributing in every way at our command to winning the war, I submit our next responsibility is to be ready when that job is done with jobs—jobs on useful work for men moving out of the defense industries, and for the demobilized soldiers and sailors. There should be no delay then in looking for ways and means to effect the enormous readjustment that must occur. It is imperative, in my judgment, that we build up a backlog of worth-while projects to cushion the readjustment from war to peace.

Getting away from additions, we have taken out $500,000 included in the Budget under flood control for expenditure under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture is tied in by law with the flood-control program in the way of making surveys in drainage areas looking to water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention with view to later undertaking protective or corrective measures. The Department has a force of nearly 600 people engaged in such work. There are about 578 projects and my recollection is that after more than 5 years, work upon but four watersheds has been completed to the point where improvement work actually may be undertaken.

This is an activity, it would seem, that could be very well curtailed in these times. That is admitted by the very splendid official in direct charge—a Mr. Utz.

As I said, the Budget includes $500,000 for this activity, but the Budget was made up when we were at peace.

By eliminating that amount we do not render them penniless. They will have a substantial unobligated balance continuing over into 1943, but we provide that from this date onward they may not initiate any projects. and that such work as they may do shall be directed toward completing such of the projects under way as conform with priorities specifically established by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture.

In other words, our thought is that such work as may be done will be confined to projects where the work is in the most advanced stage. In that way, we may add, in a measure, to the backlog of projects for the post-war readjustment.

There is one other matter I wish to speak about before concluding.

We have cut out of the estimates all amounts for the purchase or exchange of passenger-carrying automobiles. That means 509 automobiles and a saving of $295,815.

We found that in the Department of Agriculture flood-control set-up they were using 306 passenger cars in the field with a force of 491 possible users. We just do not know how much of that sort of thing is going on, using tires, using gasoline, and oil, and spark plugs, and batteries, and what not, and every one a critical item. Last Thursday's papers carried the story that they may have to come to commandeering tires on privately owned automobiles.

I think we have a responsibility here to see that a proper regard is had by nondefense agencies of the automobile situation that confronts us, including accessory equipment. These nondefense agencies, even though they may be doing essential defense jobs, should be made to get along with their old cars; and cars not essential because of curtailed activities should be laid up and held in reserve for reissue wherever a real need arises.

Our information is that Ford and Chevrolet have stopped production. That may

be true as to Plymouth and other makes in the low-cost range, and, possibly, as to cars in the higher-cost brackets. What the military demand will be for cars of all types and kinds is anybody's guess. If we are going to have a 7,000,000-men Army, it is certain that the number will be prodigious.

We have written into this bill a provision barring the procurement of any passenger cars by any Federal agency except the White House proper, without the specific approval of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. We look to those Departments to provide themselves with adequate quantities of defense articles. That is their responsibility. They, and they alone, should have the determination of whether or not their needs or the needs of some other agency are paramount. The automobile is a vital defense article in modern warfare.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to say this in conclusion: It was with much regret that we found ourselves unable to accede to the recommendations of a number of our colleagues who appeared before us in advocacy of some very worthy projects. To those who were particularly interested in flood-control projects, I want to say that the Congress has delegated to the President the determination of project priorities. We made an exception, it is true, in the Louisville and New Albany cases, which are related projects. Congress last year provided for the initiation of the Louisville project. True, the money has been administratively impounded, and that may occur again, but the committee is so convinced of the defense value of these projects that it is willing, in the language of the street, to stick its neck out again. Certainly, the responsibility will not be ours if a devastating flood should occur.

I may say that it was indicated to us by Department officials that some of the flood-control moneys may be freed owing to inability to secure necessary construction materials. If that should occur, we are advised, larger outlays than contemplated by the Budget submissions could be and probably would be made upon other projects in such submissions for work of a character not involving the use of critical materials. Some projects, in that way, may be advanced in greater measure than now appears likely.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that we have presented a sound, well-considered measure, all things considered, and I trust it may have favorable support.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take the time of the Committee by going into any long explanation or discourse on this bill. I think the statement the gentleman from Pennsylvania has just read fully covers it.

I am heartily in favor of the items in the bill with probably one exception. I imagine an amendment will be offered sometime during the afternoon to strike a certain project from the bill. If and when such an amendment is offered, I shall support it.

We have heard a lot this afternoon about cutting down on nondefense expenditures. Everyone seems to agree that that should be done. We shall have the opportunity before the House adjourns this afternoon to see just how serious the Members are about cutting nondefense expenditures. That opportunity will come, and I am hopeful the House will vote as they applauded and as they felt probably an hour ago.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Can the gentleman tell us on which sections those opportunities will come?

Mr. POWERS. I can; under flood control. But I do not know who will offer the amendment. If that amendment is not offered, I shall probably offer it myself.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. May I ask a question about the fee that is fixed on page 13, line 3, as to blood donors? It provides for payment of not to exceed $50 in any one case to persons within the Government service who shall furnish blood from their veins for transfusion to the veins of patients in Panama Canal hospitals.

I realize that this is the smallest item in the bill, and I hesitate to question it, but it appears to me that a fee of $50 to a blood donor is rather excessive. I am wondering what justification was offered or if there is any particular reason we should pay $50 for a blood transfusion in Panama.

Mr. POWERS. I was about to answer the gentleman from North Carolina, but I see that the chairman of the committee would like to answer it. Does the chairman wish me to answer the question?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; you go ahead.

Mr. POWERS. Let me say to the gentleman that this amount was justified by the Governor of the Canal Zone. It probably looks excessive, and, although I am not a doctor, I will say it probably would be excessive in various parts of the United States. However, the Governor does not feel that it is excessive in the Canal Zone this money will never be few times have they paid $50. The bill reads, "not to exceed $50." Of course, there is a different situation prevailing with regard to getting transfusions in that tropical country than here in Washington or in other metropolitan centers of the mainland. I think the gentleman from North Carolina may feel assured that under Governor Edgerton of the Canal Zone this money will never be used unless it is absolutely essential.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SNYDER. May I say that the white population down there upon whom they can draw for these donations of blood are very few in number.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman mean they have to fix the fee high in order to induce the donors to give the blood?

Mr. POWERS. In some cases.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it not also true that the blood becomes thinner in the Tropics?

Mr. POWERS. Exactly.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I think I am about as near an expert on matters of that kind as any person who is not a physician. I have paid for seven transfusions in the last 6 or 7 years, and I never paid more than $25.

Mr. POWERS. That is in Washington, or on the mainland. I can well understand that.

Mr. COOLEY. That was the reason I raised the question, because I know the fee here and elsewhere in the country is nothing like $50. I believe $25 is the usual fee for blood donors.

Mr. POWERS. I realize that.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I trust the members of the Committee will take occasion to read the portion of the hearings that deals with the justification for the various rivers and harbors and flood-control projects which are carried in this bill in the name of national defense. Some members of the committee were disturbed by the fact that the amount actually to be made available for flood control in the fiscal year 1943 is $148,485,000, which compares with $83,000,000 in 1942. The 83 figure represents a reduction of about $7,000,000 from the ninety-million appropriation made for flood control last year, because that amount was impounded. The impounded money again made available, plus the new appropriation, makes a total of $148,000,000 for flood control in the fiscal year 1943, which is $64,000,000 more than in the current fiscal year.

In order to justify reporting the bill on that basis, the members of the committee made it a particular point to ask the representatives of the Corps of Engineers for a justification. At one point I asked:

> Has any recanvass been made of the projects individually?

That was with reference to whether or not the projects had been recanvassed since December 7. The estimates had gone to the Bureau of the Budget before Pearl Harbor.

General Robins replied:

> We are continually going over all of our authorized projects. Whenever any defense agency has any needs that can be met under our authorized projects we have been meeting them.

Then I said further to General Robins:

> It seems to me that the committee should have assurance from the Corps of Engineers that a critical study will be continued with respect to these projects, so that if the shifting of events reduces the priorities or changes

the priorities of funds, then labor and materials will be saved or applied accordingly.

General Robins replied:

You can have that assurance because we have to fight for every pound of material we get. No projects will go ahead and use materials that should go somewhere else.

Then later in testifying with respect to flood-control projects, Colonel Reber was asked whether or not he could give a specific national defense justification for every project that it was proposed to undertake. Colonel Reber said, "Yes, sir," and then listed the projects individually. On page 80 you will find his individual justification, giving the particular character of a project which brought it under the national defense rule. Members who are interested will find further testimony on this subject on pages 44 and 45.

The bill as it comes to you does represent some reduction from the Budget estimates as has been pointed out by the chairman of the subcommittee. This bill is one of the smaller bills that comes from the Appropriations Committee, but it is a very interesting bill, primarily, I think, because of the appropriations it carries for the Panama Canal. I wish Members of Congress generally could have heard the testimony given by Governor Edgerton with respect to what is going on in the Canal Zone today. A great deal of the testimony was off the record, but I recall that Governor Edgerton assured us that definite steps had been taken by the military authorities there in command to prevent anything happening in the Canal Zone similar to what happened at Pearl Harbor.

Among the smaller items in the bill is the annual appropriation for the Soldiers' Home here in Washington. It will surprise a great many Members of Congress to realize that 500 acres are devoted to operating the Soldiers' Home within the city of Washington, with 176 acres under cultivation. I do not know how many acres are devoted to the golf course.

So, at the Soldiers' Home, within the boundaries of overcrowded Washington today, we are maintaining a herd of cattle in which there are 72 milk cows. We also have 6,000 chickens out there at the Soldiers' Home within overcrowded Washington. The estimate for the operations of the dairy farm and the poultry farm for this coming year amount to $74,542. The total value of sales to the mess is estimated at $66,000. In other words, on the face of it we are operating this chicken and dairy farm out there at a loss of about $9,000. When this was called to the attention of the representatives from the Soldiers' Home they said this was because they did not charge themselves as much for eggs and milk as they ought to do. That may be, but it is a subject that ought to have careful consideration by the Congress.

Some time ago I introduced a bill which has been referred to the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, which would create a committee on Capital clearance with specific direction that they should investigate these large acreages in the city of Washington and determine whether or not they are being put to the best use.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Can the gentleman tell us how many soldiers are out there and how many employees and officials supervising their care?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The membership averages around 1,280, I understand.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. Several Representatives from the States of Nebraska and Kansas appeared before the committee and discussed the Harlan County Reservoir, which is located on the Republican River in Nebraska. I notice the committee did not recommend any funds for that purpose and I am wondering if the gentleman has anything to say about that.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The committee did give consideration to all of those projects on which Members of the House appeared. There were one or two items added where there was a critical national-defense situation and the gentleman will find some testimony on that. The project that the gentleman from Kansas mentions was not found to have sufficient critical national-defense importance.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It was not cut out on account of its name?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Of course, the gentleman from Texas understands I would have no prejudice against it because of its name. But we were unable to get sufficient justification from the Corps of Engineers to justify that particular project.

Mr. Chairman, a question arose during the discussion with General Reybold with regard to the contracts for construction carried on by the Corps of Engineers to which I want to call attention. I had in mind offering an amendment to the bill designed to do something about curbing war profits and war profiteers in contracts made by the War Department. I recognize that this bill deals with the civil functions of the War Department, and yet the Corps of Engineers now handles, not simply the rivers and harbors and flood-control work, but also the general construction for the War Department. Some of you are familiar with a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the October term in the case of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, where the Court held, in effect, that the Government could not go back after a period of years and recapture exorbitant prices. In the concluding statement of the Court it was said:

The problem of war profits is not new. In this country every war we have engaged in has provided opportunities for profiteering, and they have been too often scandalously seized.

Then it goes on at some length and states:

But if the Executive is in need of additional laws——

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from South Dakota 3 additional minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota.

But if the Executive is in need of additional laws by which to protect the Nation against war profiteering, the Constitution has given to Congress, not to this Court, the power to make them.

There, it seems to me, is a direct challenge to Congress to meet the problem of excessive war profits, and the suggestion was made to General Reybold that we might consider placing a limitation in an appropriation bill, as follows:

That that portion of payments on contracts designated as final payments shall not be paid from funds appropriated in this act to any contractor who fails to supply a cost analysis and certificate for reimbursement satisfactory to the Secretary of War and the chief of the section of the Procurement Agency by whom the contract was negotiated and signed.

General Reybold asked for some time to consider the matter and later submitted a statement upon that in which he said that it was believed that the provision would not apply particularly well to funds in the civil-functions bill on which they advertise for bids. This, he believed, offered an adequate safeguard, but left the question open.

The Bethlehem case indicates that the responsibility belongs to Congress and the President. Any Member of Congress who is familiar with current testimony on the huge profits that are being piled up on some Army and Navy contracts must realize that Congress should do something about it.

Now, then, I hope that the Congress will not only take cognizance of that situation, but also with another situation closely related. It is the problem of wasted hours in important factories. It is well described in a letter that I received from a young man from South Dakota who is working in an aircraft factory in California, which employs some 40,000 men. He went to California for reasons of health, but under the emergency has gone to work out there. He writes me that he has no labor grievance but that—

What I as well as all my acquaintances in the plant want to know is why so much of this huge plant is allowed to lie idle in times like these as much as 72 hours a week.

He says further:

We have no wage complaint with 50 hours work per week. We get enough to live well and have a portion taken out for the purpose of buying Government bonds.

The men, if asked, he says, would gladly waive all double-time clauses, but he thinks that is used as an excuse to avoid Sunday work. He concludes:

We don't care what the hours are, we want to see the vital machinery working 24 hours a day, and if not, we want to know the reason why. We feel that someone in Congress should bring this to the attention of the country They should know that the morale of the men toward their country is good, and toward the prosecution of the war, but in short we want to know why somewhere between 2 000,000 and 3,000,000 man-hours a week are not being used against our enemies, while our soldiers and our Allies' soldiers are losing battles because they haven't adequate air support. Surely someone somewhere is bungling and are guilty of a worse crime than either Kimmel or Short. Please give the Nation some action on this problem.

I sincerely hope that this young man's cry will stir the President and Congress to action on the great problem of getting maximum production from every essential industry.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, in the few minutes at my disposal I wish to speak from the heart about a matter close to my heart, which, in my judgment, is very close also to the hearts of the American people. I refer to the delays in and the interferences with our production for national defense. We shall be grossly in error if we suppose that the people of this country are complacent about this serious situation. On the contrary, they are very deeply aroused, and it is to their credit that they are so vitally concerned. The letters coming to our desks are indicative of that intense interest.

In the district which I have the honor to represent there are numerous organizations of labor, but they are American workmen who are willing to devote themselves to the arduous task which confronts us. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that real American workers are not patriotic. They are as anxious for victory as we who sit here to legislate, but, unfortunately, in many instances, they have been subjected to the domination of subversive agents who are not sympathetic with our American form of government. In some sections these hostile agents have been able to accomplish their nefarious purpose to interrupt and thwart the production of equipment and munitions of which our brave boys at the front stand so greatly in need.

As early as the 10th of last June I made a speech in this Chamber in that regard. The situation became increasingly worse, and on the 3d day of December 1941, 4 days before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the House of Representatives passed by an overwhelming vote of almost 2 to 1 an effective measure to stop the strikes hampering our progress. That measure has reposed in another body for more than 3 months without action upon it.

We must not go the way of France. If we do, the American people and the American workmen will lose all the blessings that our Nation has gained through the years of its history. This is no time for those who serve in legislative halls to be deeply concerned with the question of whether they themselves will continue in their representative capacities or whether they will be defeated. The important thing is to be sure to see to it that America is not defeated. No man can be defeated until he sacrifices his conscientious convictions, and when he sacrifices them he is defeated even though he spends in high office the remainder of his days. This is a time when the Congress and the people and the administration and the workmen must all be loyal and typical Americans if we are to preserve for ourselves and for posterity the liberties that have come to us as a priceless heritage from the fathers.

There has been considerable discussion lately with reference to the 40-hour-week provision. I realize that most of the workmen in this country are operating under contracts and are laboring more than 40 hours a week, but there are places in this country where, if we can rely upon information we have no cause to question, there are factories idle half the time. An eminent radio commentator on yesterday called attention to such a state of affairs in the State of New Jersey. If a man's house were on fire he would not stop to look at his watch to see how long he had been working. He would proceed diligently to put out the fire and keep up his efforts until the fire was extinguished. In a very real sense, from the standpoint of our safety and security and the preservation of all we hold dear, our national house is on fire. It behooves every patriotic American to work with all his strength and vigor until that fire is extinguished.

Suppose General MacArthur should call about him that gallant, valiant band of soldiers who follow him and say to them, "Boys, we have been resisting the Japs for 40 hours this week; suppose we desist now and not take any further steps for the remainder of the week." What would be the consequence? That strategic peninsula would not now be held and that incomparable leader would not be heralded as a great American. In his own heart he would feel that such action, of which he is incapable, would be a species of treachery. Is it not a species of treachery for anyone today claiming to be a real American to fail to do whatever work he can in his field of endeavor to help our beloved country on to victory? We are facing no bullets, enduring no serious sacrifice. But we can render the important service of aiding those who are confronted daily with such hardships and hazards by sticking everlastingly to our respective tasks.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to my friend from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. I appreciate very much what the gentleman is saying. I just want to ask the gentleman if in his opinion the Nation generally has not misinterpreted the action of this House on the Smith amendment that was proposed to the war-powers bill? In other words, I believe, as reflected by my mail, that most of the people think the House is unwilling to do anything at all about the 40-hour week. I do not believe that to be the will of the House.

Mr. LANHAM. I think the House of Representatives has been receiving a great deal of criticism that it does not deserve, because more than 3 months ago it passed a very comprehensive bill dealing with various features of this situation, and no action as yet has been taken in another body on that bill.

May I call attention to the fact that they who are bearing the brunt of the conflict, the Army and the Navy, the men who are serving at the front, on the land, on the sea, and in the air, have no regard for hours and may be called upon at any time to fight the foe both day and night. We shall be recreant to our trust if we do not do all within our power to keep them equipped and fed and spurred to victory by the zeal of our own industrious and patriotic labors. Of course, the American people are not complacent. What true American could be complacent if we leave anything undone to support and succor the brave boys at the front?

America is not accustomed to defeat, and America will not be defeated unless it defeats itself. This is a time when each and every American should manifest his patriotic spirit to its deepest depths by deeds that betoken his unfaltering contribution to our righteous cause.

In God's name, my friends—and I mean in God's name, the God in whom we put our trust—let us be busy about His work to preserve the blessings of liberty, of religion, of truth, of brotherhood, the precious gifts the Almighty has vouchsafed unto us. We must not be mere passive admirers of the pioneers and patriots who gave us our wonderful history and who fought and bled and suffered hardships untold that we might have the glorious heritage of a free land. It is time for us to be their active followers, their worthy successors, to carry on in the same dauntless spirit that they exemplified. Let us try to remember Valley Forge and the suffering soldiers of the great Father of our Country who left their blood stains on the snow as with little food to nourish them and scant clothing to keep them warm they battled on for the triumph of the right. If we pause for a moment to contemplate their lot and their persevering courage, surely we shall not have any idle forges today in valleys or on hilltops in our unceasing struggle to keep for the ages the blessings of liberty their unflagging labors have won for the children of men.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ELLIS].

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, it is vital to the war effort not only that we retain in this bill the Bull Shoals Dam but also that we place back in it the Table Rock Dam. Both of these projects are on the White River, Bull Shoals in Arkansas and Table Rock in Missouri. They are designed to be operated in conjunction with each other.

Both projects are contained in the program presented to President Roosevelt in July 1941 calling for an adequate power supply for the defense program. President Roosevelt, in his letter to the Speaker a few days ago, requested appropriations for both dams.

The Appropriations Committee approved and there is contained in this bill an item of $16,700,000 to carry on the Bull Shoals project during the next fiscal year. The committee, however, did not approve the Budget request for $6,500,000 to carry on the Table Rock Dam for the reason that its inclusion, in conjunction with other projects in the White River Basin, would occasion going beyond the appropriation authorization for works in such basin by $3,370,000. An understanding has been arrived at, however, whereby this amendment should be presented by a member of the Appropriations Committee appropriating $2,105,000 instead of $6,500,000 to begin Table Rock. This comes within the authorization.

Bull Shoals will cost approximately $50,000,000; Table Rock, $37,000,000. Bull Shoals will have a power capacity of 336,000 kilowatts, 126,000 of which will be firm. It will produce, if the Table Rock is built, 600,000,000 kilowatt-hours per year, 480,000,000 of which is firm—with an installation of 126,000 kilowatts.

Table Rock will have a power capacity of 120,000 kilowatts, 60,000 of which will be firm. It will produce an average of 350,000,000 kilowatt-hours per year with the 60,000-kilowatt capacity, of which 260,000,000 will be firm and it will firm up 140,000,000 kilowatt-hours additional in a private power dam known as Ozark Beach and Bull Shoals. Thus these two dams would give us an increased capacity of 880,000,000 kilowatt-hours of firm power per year.

There is a desperate power shortage in all of this area. Last year, for instance, Arkansas had to import 66 percent of all the power it consumed.

Chairman Leland Olds, of the Federal Power Commission on March 9 wrote Hon. CLARENCE CANNON, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, a letter in which he stated:

> A summation of the existing assured capacity, after allowance for minimum reserves, in this region, including new steam-electric units on order by utilities for installation this year and the new industrial generating capacity on order for installation in 1942 and future years, is 269,000 kilowatts less than the estimated power requirements in 1943, 322,000 kilowatts less in 1944, 419,000 kilowatts less in 1945, and 483,000 kilowatts less than estimated requirements in 1946. These deficiencies must be made up by a combination of additional steam-electric and hydroelectric generating capacity.

Chairman Olds went on to say:

> The need for power in this southwestern area is not imaginary, but very real. Increasing difficulty is being experienced in providing power to serve loads which have already been placed. Furthermore, this region is considered particularly well adapted to the location of additional defense industry—but such expansion will be limited if adequate supply is not provided.

The Army engineers tell me that the first units in Bull Shoals can be brought into production December 31, 1944, and that the last of the initial units can be brought in by April 30, 1945.

The first of the Table Rock units can be brought in by May 31, 1945, and the last of the initial of firm power units can be brought in by June 30, 1945. These two projects together will provide a total of 2,640,000 acre-feet of flood control, nearly half enough to completely control the floods on the White River, and the average annual direct flood loss on the White is $2,180,000 a year.

With the building of these projects and the completion of Norfork for which there is an item of $11,000,000 in this bill, this Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas area can and will make an ever increasing contribution to the war effort by supplying these tremendous quantities of new power to new war industries.

One other thing is important. Chairman Olds, in his letter to Chairman CANNON, also states:

> As you know, the limitations on the manufacturers to produce land turbines have become increasingly serious on account of the necessity of pushing, to the fullest extent, the naval and maritime ship program. The same manufacturing capacity is utilized for the production of land and marine turbine equipment. For this reason it is especially desirable to install, in areas where the possibilities for the development of hydroelectric power exist, all of the hydro equipment that can be obtained, subject to the limitations of manufacture. By following this procedure, manufacturing capacity for the production of land turbine equipment can be utilized for areas where the possibilities for the production of hydro power do not exist.

I think, gentlemen, it is very important that you adopt the amendment to restore the Table Rock project.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIS. I yield.

Mr. POWERS. When will these two dams be completed if they are left in this bill?

Mr. ELLIS. The Bull Shoals Dam will be completed, will start producing power, on December 31, 1944.

Mr. POWERS. That is 2½ years from now.

Mr. ELLIS. According to the Army engineers.

Mr. POWERS. When will it be completed?

Mr. ELLIS. The last of the initial units, that is the prime power, in Bull Shoals, will be ready on April 30, 1945.

Mr. POWERS. And the gentleman says that is a national-defense project, to be ready in 1945?

Mr. ELLIS. Oh, yes; so are these battleships that we are starting and which will not be completed until after that.

Mr. POWERS. Well, how about the other project? When will that be completed?

Mr. ELLIS. Table Rock; the initial units will be ready on June 31, 1945.

Mr. POWERS. And completion will be when?

Mr. ELLIS. The ultimate units for the peak power will be installed in 1946.

Mr. POWERS. I was inquiring because I did not know whether it was a national-defense project for this war or the next.

Mr. ELLIS. Maybe we had better complete them before the other war for this one.

Mr. Chairman, these projects will produce tremendous power; as a matter of fact, they can be ready to produce power about as quickly as some of the defense projects we are building. They will be ready to produce power about as quickly as some of the steam plants. We are building 120,000 kilowatts of steam capacity in my State now The Federal Government is building it to be fueled by the sour gas. This project will not be ready until 1944. We have a great power shortage in my area. Last year, 1940, 66 percent of all the power used in my State had to be imported, some of it from very long distances. The longer the distance, the higher the price, and that is why you might think some of it must have come from China.

This Bull Shoals, Mr. Chairman, and I am speaking of this because I assume it is the project to which the gentleman from New Jersey referred a while ago.

Mr. POWERS. That is right.

Mr. ELLIS. Intimating that probably an amendment would be offered to strike out the Bull Shoals project. This project will have a power capacity of 336,000 kilowatts. It will have an initial capacity of 126,000 kilowatts of firm power. That is equal to the present power capacity of my State today.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Can the gentleman tell us how the two dams compare with the St. Lawrence seaway for defense purposes?

Mr. ELLIS. I think there is no comparison. I do not think you could compare them. I am on the committee that studied the St. Lawrence seaway.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman means that the St. Lawrence seaway would not be a defense project? Or would it? That is what I am getting at.

Mr. ELLIS. That would depend upon the opinion of the individual Members. I think there is no comparison between the two.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, repeated pleas have been made here in the Chamber for the maintenance of morale. I subscribe wholeheartedly to those pleas. Were it not for the protests that have piled on my desk in the last 2 days I would not venture at this time to call the attention of the committee to a condition that has shocked not only the people of Pennsylvania but I believe the people of the country as a whole. I refer to the news that came to us on Sunday morning with reference to the destruction and abandonment of C. C C. equipment. I hold before you the Sunday edition of the Philadelphia Inquirer. There on the front page is a picture showing truck after truck standing out in the open, allowed to rust and rot. On another page pictures disclosed other vehicles with the same lack of care.

As shocking as that in itself might be, Mr. Chairman, immediately below I find a picture of unused clothing, the like of which the article says has been burned. According to the news article, and there appears to be no denial, overcoats, shoes, blankets, and other equipment have been burned by the C. C. C. According to the press of Monday when the attention of the C. C. C. was called to the practice I understand the excuse was offered that this practice was pursued because of the vermin-infested condition of the clothing and bedding. Whether it was wantonly destroyed or whether this lame excuse vermin-infested condition caused the destruction, it seems to me that we have come to a time when negligence and poor housekeeping should receive the attention of the executive branch of the Government. If on the smaller scale of the C. C. C. camps we could not inaugurate a better housekeeping program than to make it necessary to destroy clothing and bedding because of the vermin that infested it, then what will happen if a like lack of care prevails for the boys of the Army in their camps?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am wondering what the gentleman would suggest ought to be done with bedding and clothing of a C. C. C. camp that has been vermin infested?

Mr. DITTER. First of all, I think there should originally be enough housekeeping that the vermin would not be there. My impression is, the gentleman would not countenance in his own home or in his own camp conditions like this to develop. The gentleman from Virginia impresses me as a good householder. And good housekeeping, such as the thrifty, industrious householder and housekeeper in Pennsylvania practices, has no place for vermin-infested clothing and bedding.

There is no justification for the wanton destruction of clothing at any time, much less at a time such as this. No matter what its condition may be, reclamations could be made. Even though the poor housekeeping practices which prevailed in these camps permitted the vermin infestation, science certainly could afford relief without resorting to the burning of the clothing and the bedding. To attempt to excuse willful waste of this kind by either the plea that vermin were present or that no means were at hand for their extermination lends little in the way of encouragement to those who are willing to make all-out war sacrifices. Were we to do nothing else, the clothing and bedding could be reprocessed. Wool for civilian use has come under the ban of restrictions, and yet the Government itself evidences no regard whatever for its value, as woolen clothing and woolen blankets are tossed into a fire to be burned.

One restriction after another has been issued out of Washington—all predicated on the shortages of materials of one kind or another. One by one items for civilian use have been restricted. A few days ago Mr. Henderson was quoted as saying that the seizure of tires on private cars might be necessary. And yet both tires and cars in C. C. C. camps have been allowed to deteriorate. Vehicles of all kinds; trucks, tractors, and implements of other types have been allowed to weather the storms, rusting and rotting because of a wanton disregard of their worth or their possible adaptation to other needs.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, there is no excuse for practices of this kind. They cannot be excused or explained. They characterize the disregard of money which I fear has become a deep-seated philosophy in the administration of government. Spending money, not saving money, has been the dominant philosophy of the administration. Loose fiscal policies have brought us to the place where one increase after another of the public debt is contemplated. Today we reached an all-time high when an authorization of one hundred and twenty-five billions in debt was approved.

The morale of our people will not be sustained by profligacy and waste. Burning clothing, allowing trucks and tractors to rust and rot will contribute nothing to the maintenance of morale. The best stimulant that could come would be the evidence that a frugal, careful, and painstaking effort was being made by the Government to save for security. We will never waste our way to the winning of the war, and make no mistake about it, the people are getting to know that more and more every day. If our people are to stint and save, why, in heaven's name, should the Government go in the opposite direction—wasting and destroying?

Mr. Chairman, all of us are determined to do our utmost to win the war. Is it too much to ask those who administer our Government to set themselves to the same task and to use the same standards? A stubborn refusal to listen to reason and to conform to common-sense methods should not be countenanced in peacetime. It cannot be condoned in time of war.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of superintendents and the superintendent at Mexico City, and other employees; purchase of grave sites; purchase of tools and materials; repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arlington National Cemetery, and that portion of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has title and the graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves, and including the burial site of Pushmataha, a Choctaw Indian chief; repair to roadways but not to more than a single approach road to any national cemetery constructed under special Act of Congress; for headstones or markers for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under the Acts approved March 3, 1873 (24 U. S. C. 279), February 3, 1879 (24 U. S. C. 280), March 9, 1906 (34 Stat 56), March 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 768), February 26, 1929 (24 U. S. C. 280a), and April 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 142), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States in Cuba and China to mark the places where American soldiers fell; care, protection, and maintenance of the Confederate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the Confederate burial plats owned by the United States in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery at Rock Island; and for care and maintenance of graves used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries, $832,345: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted upon any right-of-way which may have been acquired by the United States leading to a national cemetery, or to encroach upon any roads or walks constructed hereon and maintained by the United States: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any roadway not owned by the United States within the corporate limits of any city, town, or village.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Virginia asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania what he would do with that clothing, intimating that nothing other than burning could be done with it, that it was of no value. Well, in our country it would have been sent to the paper mills that use old rags and make the finest of paper out of stock of that kind.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman thinks that vermin-infested clothing and bedding should be sent to the paper mill?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Why, bless your heart, it does not make any difference how much vermin there is in it or how much dirt there may be in it. They might make a deduction in the weight because of the dirt. Did not the gentleman ever see them run a paper mill?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I would not want to be the workers in a paper mill that handled that kind of stuff.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, perhaps a good many Congressmen would not want to work in a paper mill or any other place, but those paper mills buy up these old rags. Mills in the fourth district have used tons of material like that.

Mr. ENGEL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ENGEL. When a regiment of infantry of the Army or of the troops uses a blanket and it is through with it they do not throw the blankets away. They sterilize them and use them again. These blankets could have been used.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The poor people in that locality begged the officers for those blankets, and said they would sterilize them. The officers refused to give them up.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Most of the States—I am not sure that this is true of all of the States, but it is of a great many of them—make it a specific violation of the law to sell used mattresses.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What is that?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Used mattresses for any purpose.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I was not talking about mattresses. How about blankets?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Blankets should not be destroyed.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And clothing?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Unless they are so badly infected that they should be destroyed. I know of some cases where there was nothing to do but to destroy them.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It is common practice for our paper mills to buy old rags, old clothing, and similar material. It is a common practice.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Certainly there are States that prohibit the sale or use of second-hand mattresses but there is nothing that I know of in any State law that prohibits the renovation and sterilization of other bedding material and its use second-hand.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take the entire 5 minutes, but I do think that as a matter of record, this responsibility should be put at the door where it belongs. Until lately the property of the Civilian Conservation Corps has been handled by the War Department and not by the C. C. C.; recently the Congress passed a law which put the surplus property of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the hands of the Bureau of the Budget. This is about as senseless a law as we have passed in some time, not barring some others of unsavory memory.

I have gone into this matter of the disposition of the C. C. C. surplus property at different times. I had this question of appalling waste come up in connection with the burning of hundreds of pounds of overshoes. I tried to run it down. I did not find the C. C. C. to blame for it because the property had been turned over to the War Department where it was burned under some old regulations. Trousers that could be worn were sterilized and then ripped up the pant leg and then sold to the Salvation Army to sew up again. This waste should be rooted out, but the responsibility should be put where it belongs.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I rather hesitate to detain the Committee, and I would not this time but for the suggestion made that the House of Representatives by having passed the so-called Smith bill in December is not at all responsible now for the strikes that obtain and for the lagging in defense production. There were almost twice as many strikes in defense industries in February 1942, the shortest month in the year, as there were in January 1942.

Mr. Chairman, the Smith amendment recently voted on provided for the suspension of the 40-hour week and for the elimination of time and a half and double time. I think we certainly made a mistake in not passing the provision of that bill, which provided for the suspension of the 40-hour week. We made a mistake because we thought that organized labor was protected and that organized labor was operating under contracts already made. We were erroneously led to believe unorganized labor would not be protected. On that very day the Congress of the United States approved a $32,000,000,000 appropriation for which no contracts had been made.

In my judgment, the profits would not inure to the general contractor, in many cases, because their contracts are negotiated and on a commission basis. The trouble is that the additional costs above 40 hours have to be paid by the taxpayers of the Nation.

I can understand the attitude of those who opposed the elimination of overtime pay and double-time pay on Sunday, but that does not justify the refusal to suspend the 40-hour week. The trouble is that by statute now, which did not obtain in the first World War, there cannot be any payment except for overtime above 40 hours, and the taxpayers of the Nation are footing the bill, for time and one-half for all work over 40 hours.

In my judgment, the House will not be without blame until we provide for the suspension of the 40-hour week to enable contracts in the future to be made for payment of overtime and to enable contracts to be made on the basis of 50-, 40,- or 44-hour weeks, as the case may be, by agreement between the employer and employees.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. POWERS. Does not the gentleman admit that the President now has that power under the Walsh-Healey Act and the first Lend-Lease Act?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I do not. The provisions of the acts expire on the first day of July 1942, applicable to the lend-lease.

Mr. POWERS. I am not thinking of the expiration date.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I have not replied as to the Walsh-Healey Act. Under that act there must be a determination of the Secretary of Labor, not by the President, and the Secretary of Labor has not made many determinations as to excess hours, but under the Walsh-Healey Act all hours fixed above 40 must be paid for at at least time-and-one-half-time pay.

I am saying that there will never be that production that Coordinator Nelson is calling upon the country to make until all of us, whether we speak for labor, for agriculture, or for industry, have reached the point where this Congress and this country cannot continue to make appropriations as usual and cannot continue to do business as usual, and until all of us are willing to make the sacrifices that I believe labor wants to make if they are given an opportunity, to wit, that we ourselves take away that statutory provision that now requires us to pay those who are working over 40 hours time and a half for every hour that is worked above 40 hours.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] is right and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is right. They have spoken about the most important question that confronts the American people today.

It is the question of production. It is the question of the cost of that production. It is the question of the taxes that must be raised and paid. It is being brought home to the American people today as we approach March 15, when income taxes must be paid. Until all of us are willing to do our duty that question will not be solved.

I extend by saying that the House of Representatives cannot salve their consciences by saying that the House passed the Smith bill in December 1941 and that it is still pending in the Senate. Until the House passes legislation to suspend for the duration of the war the 40-hour statute the House will not have done its duty. As long as that statute remains, all work above 40 hours must be paid for at time and a half overtime. That means that the costs of the war will be increased by at least 20 percent. The country is aroused. The people will not be satisfied by merely increasing the pay of the soldier. They are demanding that labor be given an opportunity to work, for the people know that we must work as well as fight to win the war.

FORTY-HOUR LIMITATION MUST BE REPEALED

The administration and the Congress have been telling the country what they were going to do about defense production since the fall of France in 1940. The country now demands evidence of actual production. Donald Nelson pleads for maximum production.

While personally I opposed the 40-hour limitation at the time it was adopted in the Fair Labor Standards Act, I recall that it was enacted so that during the depression, when there was widespread unemployment, there would be jobs for all. The reason for the statute no longer obtains. The statute itself should be suspended.

The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMAS] insists that under the Walsh-Healey Act, approved on June 30, 1936, the Secretary of Labor may make rules and regulations respecting minimum rates and maximum hours, but under the Walsh-Healey Act, which provides for 8 hours in 1 day and not in excess of 40 hours in 1 week, it is distinctly stated that if the Secretary of Labor permits an increase in maximum hours the Secretary shall set a rate of pay for any overtime, and I quote from the act:

> Which rate shall not be less than one and one-half times the basic hourly rate received by any employee affected.

Members of Congress cannot sit by in complacency, admit that there is a peril in the labor situation, and insist that the Secretary of Labor and the President of the United States can suspend wages and hours in defense industries.

When the Smith amendment was under consideration some 2 weeks ago to suspend the 40-hour week it was asserted that organized labor was protected by existing contracts and that the amendments would discriminate against unorganized labor. Organized labor was urging the defeat of the Smith amendments. There was no protest from unorganized labor. Unorganized labor pleads for a chance to work in defense plants; they are begging that they be freed from the labor racketeer; they are insisting that it is un-Americanism when any labor union can require any citizen to pay $25, $50, or any other amount to work for the defense of his country. I always beware of the Greeks bearing gifts. When the spokesmen of organized labor urged the defeat of the Smith amendment because it would discriminate against unorganized labor, to me the contention fell to the ground because the opposition to the

Smith amendment was from organized labor alone and not from unorganized labor. Unorganized labor pleads that Congress will save it from those who have obtained control of many of the labor unions. The great body of both organized and unorganized labor is patriotic. They expect Congress to free them from the domination of selfish labor leaders and labor racketeers.

As was pointed out when the Smith amendment was under consideration the first war-power bill, approved June 28, 1940, uthorizes the President to suspend the 8-hour provision and the 40-hour week, but under the Fair Labor Standards Act, which fixes the official week at 40 hours, when he does suspend there must be payment of time and a half for overtime and double pay for holidays

The same is true with respect to the Maritime Commission. The suspension in these two acts, and they are the only acts except the Walsh-Healey Act that provide for changing the hours, expire on June 30, 1942.

It is not a question of working longer than 40 hours, but as long as the statute obtains and is not suspended labor insists that all time over 40 hours be paid for at time and a half for overtime above 40 hours.

The 40-hour week was suspended in the first World War. Frankly, the time-and-a-half provision was not suspended, but if the statutory 40-hour week is suspended then the week can be fixed as it was fixed in the first World War at 44 hours, and as I recall in many cases 48 and longer hours.

The argument against the suspension of the 40 hours that the profits would accrue to the contractor is unsound. At the most it could apply only to the comparatively few contracts that now exist. It is a matter of common knowledge that practically all war contracts were either negotiated or on a fee basis. The contractor gets his commissions or fees no matter what the cost. If the 40-hour week is suspended, therefore, whatever benefits accrue accrue to the Government and this means that they accrue to the taxpayers of the Nation.

I repeat to emphasize that on February 27, the very day the so-called Smith amendment was defeated, Congress was approving the $32,000,000,000 appropriation for the prosecution of the war. The contracts for the expenditure of this stupendous sum have not been made. Donald Nelson insists upon contracts that can be executed speedily. Competitive bidding has been eliminated. Negotiated contracts will obtain.

If laborers work longer than 40 hours under the law, as well as under the contracts of the unions with the employers, they will be paid time and a half for all work in excess of 40 hours. Income taxes are being returned. March 15 is approaching. The taxpayers know that the costs of prosecuting the war are already burdensome. They are being taxed until it hurts now The prospective taxes will be more burdensome. They are willing to be taxed, but they are unwilling for munitions and plants to cost from 20 to 100 percent more than they should cost but for a statutory provision regulating hours that was applicable to a period of widespread unemployment.

The costs are figured for straight time. The straight time is 40 hours; it should be suspended. It is said that electricians on Navy contracts get as high as $50 a day because of double-time Sunday work. I am told good shipyard foremen in Los Angeles are getting as much as $190 per week by working 70 hours.

I know that many workers in defense plants are now working longer than 40 hours, but they are being paid time and a half for time over 40 hours. The soldier in the camp is paid $21 a month and the carpenter on the job is often paid $21 a day.

I pointed out when the Smith amendment was under consideration that the amendment was carefully considered. It was asserted that it had not been considered by the Judiciary Committee. I now call upon the Judiciary Committee to consider the Smith amendment, and to report a bill that will give the House an opportunity to provide for the suspension of the 40-hour week. I now call upon the House of Representatives to do its duty and to respond to the demand of the country. Increased production will result. Workers are willing to work longer hours; they are satisfied with their pay.

The House has not done its duty, because it passed the Smith bill in December. That bill reposes in the other body; it does not provide for the suspension of the 40-hour week. It is all right as far as it goes, but the number of strikes in February 1942 was 76 percent greater than the number reported in January 1942. We had nearly twice as many strikes in February as we had in January. While the President of the United States was asking for uninterrupted production on Washington's Birthday, workers in San Francisco were on strike. While drafted farmers and laborers were serving the flag and country for $21 a month, and while they were guarding the grounds where there were workers who received $21 a day, there was a strike in California as the Japanese were shelling Pasadena.

We might as well be frank. Labor racketeers are destroying national defense. The butchery at Pearl Harbor has not stopped the epidemic of strikes. The President should speak out. The Senate should act on the Smith bill. The House should pass a bill suspending the 40-hour week.

While farmers, laborers, clerks, and students, the very flower of the young manhood of the Nation, are being drafted, they are not being sufficiently armed to protect their own lives, much less to save their country.

The supreme question confronting the American people is the increase of production for which the taxpayers are willing to pay reasonable wages, and the elimination of strikes to provide for the all-out prosecution of the war.

We recall the tragic fate of France. The United States must wake up before it is too late.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, many of the things the gentleman from Mississippi has said are perfectly true. Certainly we all want production and want the fullest production in these serious times. But I am getting tired of sitting here day after day and having some Members get up and blame our lack of production on Congress.

As I interrogated the gentleman, all of you got the general idea of what I was driving at. The President now has the power to do anything he cares to do with the 40-hour week or anything else under the Walsh-Healey Act and under the first Lease-Lend Act. If the gentleman wants the 40-hour week suspended, why does he not get in contact with the President and say, "Mr. President, you have this power; why not do it?" Why constantly blame Congress if Congress is not to blame?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The answer to that is that if you suspend the operations of that law you pay them overtime for every hour over the 40 hours, and until Congress repeals that law we will not have any change in the situation.

Mr. POWERS. Let me ask the gentleman, What has the Secretary of Labor done about that?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. No matter what the Secretary of Labor has done or not done, that does not keep Congress from acting.

Mr. POWERS. I ask the gentleman "What has the Secretary of Labor done?" and the answer is "Nothing." Then I ask the gentleman again "What has the President done about it?" and the answer is "Nothing." I am sick and tired of having Congress blamed for it.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I yield.

Mr. RICH. What has the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives done about it? Nothing.

Mr. POWERS. The gentlewoman from New Jersey is here and is capable of answering any question that the gentleman might propound.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. In answer to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I cannot speak for the Committee on Labor, but as a member of that committee I put in a bill to stop that from every possible angle I could think of, and it is not my fault if bills are not reported out from that committee. One more question. I agree with what the gentleman said about the President having authority, but what does the gentleman think of the proposition when he will not act? Do you not think it then becomes our responsibility to do something if we can?

Mr. POWERS. The President has never taken me into his confidence, and I cannot control his confidence.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But the people are going to take us into their confidence come November.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. I would like to know from the gentleman, inasmuch as he is on the Labor Committee, if he cannot get them to do something? They sit there like bumps on a log and do not do anything.

Mr. POWERS. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON].

Mr. EATON. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to a complete answer to this question. The Attorney General, Mr. Biddle, the other evening at a select party at the Cosmos Club, made the statement that the New Deal is a political party tied up with the labor movement. Does not that answer your question as to why nothing is done?

Mr. POWERS. I think that answers the question pretty fully.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, for 6 days the House has labored with the earnest hope of achieving a few meager economies in the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture. I sincerely hope that that same temper will prevail when this bill is finally concluded and that additional economies may be accomplished; but as one labors at the job of saving a little money for the taxpayers of the country, he can scarcely help being distressed when he observes what I have observed the last few mornings at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street. I see there a resplendent stockade building of new lumber, and for a moment I thought they had moved the Yankee ball park to Washington. It represents the preliminary construction effort for a new building to be constructed for the Office of Government Reports. It is estimated to cost $600,000 and to furnish an additional 70,000 square feet of space.

For several years I knocked the O. G. R. out on points of order when it appeared in the appropriation bills, until June of 1941, when it was clothed with statutory authority. Now it is proposed to ensconce this agency of information in a new temple of wisdom in the middle of Washington, D. C. It is to be temporary. It is to cost $600,000. It will cost more when all the supplies are included. It is an agency that has 532 people on the pay roll presently dispensing wisdom and information and serving as a clearing house to keep the country acquainted with what Government is doing and to acquaint the Government with what the country is doing and thinking. Their annual rental bill is only $23,000. This building will be temporary, and when the war is at an end it will be torn down. On the basis of their present rental estimates, they could pay rent for 28 years for the amount of money that will be included in this new building.

I think it is a shame and an outrage that this sort of thing should happen. We could buy four good bombers or we could buy four first-class interceptors with the amount of money that will be spent upon this temple of information. I assume it will not be so elaborate as the Jefferson Memorial, and probably not so humble as the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born. But it is going to take $600,000 of the taxpayers' money and it is going to be destroyed after the conflict is over. Perhaps by that time they will be so permanent in fact that they will want a permanent home of their own.

When we talk about victory and vigilance, this is a fine example for the people of the country as we shout at them that there ought to be unity in the war effort in the hope of an early triumph of the arms of this country. I suppose O. G. R. thinks that a ukase or a press release issued from down there will be more effective than a thousand-pound bomb. We set up a censorship office under Byron Price, formerly with the Associated Press, to see that information does not get to the people and then we set up this temple of information under Lowell Mellett, formerly of United Press, for the purpose of getting it out to them, and it does not make sense. One agency to reveal and one to conceal. Well, they are building it close enough to the Treasury, and one will be able to reach out of the upstairs window to that fount from which flow all of the blessings, and into which flow all the blessings squeezed from the taxpayers; and I suppose it is no accident that it was built so close to the Treasury.

I am not seeking to be funny or facetious. My heart is distressed. I fought for 6 days on this floor to save $500,000 in the Office of Information, to get a few dollars saved here and there, and then in the resplendent sunshine of early morning, as you walk up to the Capitol you see a stockade which looks like a ball park, which is just another evidence of $600,000 of money squandered. Is it any wonder the people get sick at heart? When the O. G. R. administrative appropriation was before the House in January, there was no hint or suggestion that there was to be a new building that should house them. Here is the evidence that we have created a bureau that will go on for all time to come. Neither the Office of Government Reports nor the new building are essential to victory and both could be dispensed with for the duration.

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CREAL. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 6 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. Would it be in order for the Chairman or for me to move that during the reading of this bill from this point on no amendments must be offered or speeches made unless they refer to the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. It could be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. POWERS. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that that be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CREAL] is recognized.

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, having always posed as the champion of the under dog, I listened with some interest to the report of the burning of vermin-infested clothes of the three C's camps, and I fully agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] who raises that question, that it ought not to have been done. But vermin are not so bad. There is a lot of people who were raised with them, who inherited them and have had them all of their lives, and if you give them a new suit of clothes on Sunday, you will find that they are infested before Saturday night, and they wear the clothes out without ever being bothered about it. I think they should have advertised the clothes, and said to people who came to get them, that they are vermin-infested, and that part of our population that does not like anything of that kind need not come, but those who do not mind the vermin could have gone and gotten those clothes, and used them, just like the ones they had on. So I join in condemnation of that.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is a lot of vermin in a lot of places that ought to be remedied. There is a lot of vermin in this war program, and in a lot of the departments, and there is a lot of vermin in the arguments on this floor, and if you would strike out all of the vermin that is in the "CONGRESSIONAL" here, then, instead of looking like a Sears, Roebuck catalog, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD would look like a post card, and we would be able to effect a good deal of economy in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It is the same with some of the subjects that are discussed here, including the one that I am discussing now—there is a lot of vermin in it; but I call attention to the fact that there are people who might have used this clothing, because some bedbugs have a special allergy toward some people and will not bite them at all. You hear people say that the bedbugs bothered them last night, and then another will say that they never bothered me at all, and so on, and those people where the bedbugs have a special allergy toward them could take those clothes and wear them, because the vermin would go away the very first night they had to stay with the fellow. If you get rid of all the vermin, what will happen to all the factories that make insecticides? You would be putting a lot of people out of employment and you would rob the newspapers of a lot of advertisement and maybe compel these people who act as door-to-door salesmen who have blue chalk water guaranteed to kill all vermin by putting a few drops on the bedpost.

Now, that is something I am concerned about—vermin and the people who make a living dealing with them. So for that reason I am in full accord that this stuff ought not to have been destroyed, and I hope they will not do it any more, if there is nothing more wrong with it than that

it is vermin-infested, because there is a lot of good wear in it yet, whether those who take it have it disinfected or not. But while we are looking for the Jap vermin in the Pacific, let us not get too far out of line and allow this thing to happen any more—destroy a lot of good shoes and pants and coats on the mere pretext that they are vermin-infested. It is not the Government's place to take care of these vermin, but indirectly they are doing it. But I suppose the Lord created them for some sort of purpose, and we should not be so sacrilegious as to say that they have no right to exist at all. Suppose you left it up to the vermin to say whether or not you would exist, you might have to sign off. What would be their vote if passing on some of us? Who are we that should pass judgment on them?

A lot of people who have nothing else to do get much satisfaction by scratching, and why should we want to rob them of that pleasure? There is such a thing of getting too high-hatted and superparticular. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is right, the vermin-infested clothes should not have been burned: give the vermin a chance.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to read three sentences from the column My Day, written by that charming and distinguished First Lady of the Land, Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt:

> We had some very interesting discussions yesterday afternoon at the White House on the subject of what the general attitude of the people should be during this war period. * * * It seems to me there should be immediately a freezing of prices, of profits, and of wages. No one can be frozen without freezing all.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

SIGNAL CORPS

ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

For operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Alaska Communications System, including travel allowances and travel in kind as authorized by law, and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, $227,840, to be derived from the receipts of the Alaska Communication System which have been covered into the Treasury of the United States, and to remain available until the close of the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall report to Congress the extent and cost of any extensions and betterments which may be effected under this appropriation.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes; I yield.

Mr. SNYDER. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, the Fort Peck power plant is being completed at a total cost of $5,845,000. This bill carries $1,300,000 for the construction of the power house, surge tanks, and penstocks, which sums are required to meet payments under the final contract. It is to be hoped that this work will be completed by July 1, 1943, so that power will be ready for delivery and the entire plant running to its fullest capacity will be completed between 6 and 9 months later. The War Department has been requested to expedite the job to produce the power. When the ultimate installation is completed there will be produced 105,000 kilowatts. This would be sufficient to accommodate for domestic, commercial, and all other purposes a city of 250,000 people.

There is a dirth of power in the country. If there is one thing that is necessary to be developed and increased in our defense program it is electric power. Particularly is this so in this section of the Northwest. It is now thought that there are vast deposits of chrome and other strategic minerals located within reach of this new source of power. This is one of the most needed developments of the Northwest not only from the standpoint of development of power for commercial and mining purposes but also for transmission to regions of the Great Plains areas of eastern Montana and western North Dakota for reclamation purposes. One of these regions is included in the territory along the Yellowstone in Montana from Glendive to Miles City. Another includes the territory north of the Missouri River in Montana and North Dakota from Fort Peck to and approximately 40 miles east of Williston, N. Dak., and the other territory along the Milk River in Montana from Fort Peck to Saco.

Irrigation projects are nearing completion along the Yellowstone River above Glendive, Mont., and on the Missouri near Williston, N. Dak. It is desired that the contracts for material be let at once as the costs of same are rapidly advancing and it is economy as well as meeting a necessity to bring about the completion of this plant at as early a date as possible.

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

To be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, and to remain available until expended.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 4, after line 10, insert "Alaskan Highway: For prosecuting the construction of a connecting highway from the States to and into Alaska, $5,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the bill as reported to the Committee is something over $5,000,000 below the total Budget recommendations. My amendment will leave the total within the Budget.

This Alaskan highway is something that no one should delay, and I sincerely trust that no one will take the responsibility of seeking to delay it at this time.

In May 1941 the Secretary of War was not convinced that an Alaskan highway was needed. In December 1941 he said that it was needed. Within the week he has announced that work has begun.

Alaska offers the nearest land base that we have for sending planes to attack or bomb Japan. A highway is needed to send supplies and construction materials to bases there. The completion of the highway at the earliest possible date, with the approval of Congress, is important. It is a cheap way to save shipping. Using ships to send supplies to Alaska at the present time means taking ships that are needed elsewhere to carry goods beyond the reach of any land route. And no one can tell how long we can continue to ship. It is a risky, dangerous route, open to submarine attack under present conditions.

The argument for the Alaskan highway has been made so much by the press and has been made by people generally so much that it seems to me it should not be necessary to argue the point and I waive the balance of my time

I submit to you that the Congress should immediately make appropriation for completing the construction that is now begun.

Mr TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not authorized by law.

Mr CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman.

Mr CASE of South Dakota. In the first place, I doubt that it requires an authorization for the Corps of Engineers to carry on this work The paragraph immediately preceding this was a paragraph dealing with the Signal Corps, for which we made an appropriation to carry on the Alaska Communications System.

Even if this project were one which required authorization by law the rules of the House provide that where a project is under construction and an appropriation is made for continuing construction, the appropriation is in order and is not subject to a point of order

I call the Chair's attention to an Associated Press dispatch that appeared throughout the country in the papers of March 7, in which this statement was made:

> An advance crew of American engineers is at Dawson Creek, and dozens of freight cars carrying construction equipment are expected to pass through Alberta in the next few weeks.

I also call attention to a statement on page 4 of the Official Information Digest issued by the Office of Government Reports on March 5, in which it is stated that War Secretary Stimson announced that Engineer Corps troops were already on their way to work on roads for this Alaskan highway. In other words, construction has already begun.

The United Press this morning reported that 93 soldiers and engineers had arrived from a fort at Cheyenne, Wyo., and were already in Canada working on this highway. The highway is under construction, and on this basis an amendment providing continuation funds should be in order in this bill. This work could not have been begun, engineers and troops could not have been sent there without an allocation of money from some emergency fund. The precedents are well established, that

when construction has been begun by an allotment of public funds, it is in order to appropriate funds to continue construction.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I make the further point of order against the gentleman's amendment that it is not germane to this paragraph or any portion of the bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In that connection, Mr. Chairman, I have read a statement issued by the Office of Government Reports which states that it is the Engineer Corps that is engaged in this road-building work. The paragraph to which I offered the amendment deals with civil construction by the Corps of Engineers. I feel that the amendment is germane. Where else would you carry such a paragraph? Certainly not in the regular bill for the Military Establishment. Highway building is a civil function. and this is the civil-functions bill.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BULWINKLE). The Chair is ready to rule.

The mere fact that press reports show that certain groups are in Alaska does not constitute in the mind of the Chair that there is really a working performance going on in this project at all.

The Chair, therefore, sustains the point of order.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Did the Chair understand that I quoted also from the Information Digest issued by the Office of Government Reports?

The CHAIRMAN. The mere information does not constitute an authorization, or does not show the work has actually begun, and is in course of construction.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Flood control, general: For the construction and maintenance of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented, including printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, and for preliminary examinations and surveys of and contingencies in connection with flood-control projects authorized by law, $144,973,700: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein may be used for flood-control work on the Salmon River, Alaska, as authorized by law: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein may be used to execute detailed surveys, prepare plans and specifications, and to procure options on land and property necessary for the construction of authorized flood-control projects or for flood-control projects considered for selection in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938: *Provided further*, That the expenditure of funds for completing the necessary surveys and securing options shall not be construed as a commitment of the Government to the construction of any project: *Provided further*, That no part of appropriations made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for preliminary examinations and surveys, as authorized by law, for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control projects, shall be obligated from March 6, 1942, to June 30, 1943, for initiating work upon new projects or for prosecuting work upon projects heretofore commenced, unless, as to the latter, they accord with priorities specifically approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. RICH and Mr. TERRY rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas, a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TERRY: "On page 7, line 5, strike out $144,973,700 and insert $147,078,700."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania reserves a point of order against the amendment.

The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to raise the amount carried in the bill, $144,973,000 for flood control to an amount that will be sufficient to include the beginning of the work on the Table Rock Reservoir.

Congress has authorized for the White River Basin $49,000,000 to be appropriated for the prosecution of a comprehensive dual purpose flood control and power program in the White River Basin. According to the testimony in the hearings, $15,870,000 was allocated from funds previously appropriated against this authorization. The Budget has presented four projects in the White River Basin which total $37,525,000.

The appropriation of this amount, in conjunction with the $15,870,000, would result in a total of $53,395,000, or $4,395,000 in excess of the $49,000,000 that has been authorized to be appropriated.

The Committee of the Whole eliminated the $6,500,000 which was included in the Budget sent down on February 20 for the construction of Table Rock Reservoir. When this matter was up in the subcommittee at the time of the marking up of the bill, a motion was made by a committee member to eliminate Table Rock, but the subcommittee voted against cutting out the Table Rock item. When the bill came up in the full committee on appropriations, on a very close vote, the committee eliminated Table Rock on the theory that—and it was a fact—the appropriation was over the authorization. So the Table Rock item was eliminated, as I say, by a very close vote.

My amendment merely seeks to raise the amount to the limit of the congressional authorization. If we adopt my amendment we add $2,105,000 to the amount in the bill for flood control, but it will permit considerable work to be done on the Table Rock project this year and the coming fiscal year, and we shall still be within the authorized appropriation limit carried in the Budget estimate for the whole bill, and we shall not be above the $49,000,000 which has been authorized by the Congress for the White River Basin.

Table Rock Dam is one of the outstanding dual-purpose dams in the country. The United States Army Engineers, you will note from the hearings, enthusiastically endorse the Table Rock Dam and the Bull Shoals Dam. In my amendment, only the Table Rock Dam is involved; but the engineers have enthusiastically endorsed both dams as being among the best hydroelectric dams in the country. The Federal Power Commission, through Mr. Leland Olds, the Commissioner, has recommended these dams, including Table Rock, for the production of power for this vast area.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, this dam will be completed in 1946 and energy produced in 1945. It has the recommendation of the President of the United States as one of the hydroelectric projects desperately needed.

This is not merely a flood-control project. Nearly all of the money for this reservoir is for power development, $2,400,000 being for flood control. and $34,600,000 being the estimated cost for power. If these dams are built they will produce a great pool of power for that section of the Middle West, including Arkansas, Louisiana, most of Oklahoma and Texas, part of Missouri, and the western part of Mississippi. If there is any one thing that is needed at this time, Mr. Chairman, it is the production of power.

We talk about obstructing the national war program. We could not obstruct it in a more serious way than to cut out these hydroelectric dams that the Army engineers, the Budget, the Federal Power Commission, and the President of the United States have advised and recommended and the construction of which we are urged to begin at this time. So I say to you if you will vote for my amendment you will not be going above the Budget and you will not be going above the authorization.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] insist on his point of order?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I insist on my point of order.

The authorization for these two projects was only $49,000,000. According to the estimate by the War Department, and reading from the hearings, Colonel Reber said that:

Table Rock will be completed on June 30, 1946, at a total estimated cost of $37,000,000, and Wolf Creek will be completed September 30, 1945, at a total estimated cost of $50,400,000.

Mr. Chairman, this exceeds the total amount authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, the committee in charge of the bill has checked those figures with the Army engineers in charge of flood control, and the figure that I have included in the amendment is the figure given by the engineers. It

shows a total of $53,395,000 will be appropriated, including $15,870,000 past amounts, and those in the Budget estimates for 1943, in the sum of $37,525,000, with a $49,000,000 authorization. That would exceed the authorization $4,395,000. If $6,500,000 for Table Rock is stricken out, the authorizations will exceed the appropriations in an amount of $2,105,000, which is the amount of my amendment, and is an amount that will not exceed the Budget estimate and will not exceed the $49,000,000 authorized by the Legislative Committee of this House for the comprehensive plan for the White River Basin.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I may say the gentleman's own figures show that these are the items to begin the project and they will exceed the amount of the Budget estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

This section of the bill, lines 4 and 5, is for preliminary examination, surveys, or for contingencies in connection with flood-control projects authorized by law.

The gentleman from Arkansas in his amendment raises the appropriation, but in that raise it only applies to those projects which are authorized by law; therefore, the point of order is overruled.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY].

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 50 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER]?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is it the intention of the chairman of the subcommittee to go on through with this tonight?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. TABER. That means 7 o'clock or later.

Mr. SNYDER. We will try to finish. There is only one more amendment to be offered, so far as I know, and that will be a short one.

Mr. TABER. Well, there will be quite a lot of amendments offered after this one.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Why not adjourn to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I am consistent in opposing this amendment. I think I was the only Member of the House who appeared before the Flood Control Committee in opposition to this project when they increased the authorization to $49,000,000.

Let us get the picture. The White River Basin contains besides Bull Shoals and Table Rock two other projects, Clearwater, Mo., and Norfork, Ark., projects. Clearwater was, I think, started first merely as a flood-control project. It still is. Then Norfork as a flood-control project. Last year before the Flood Control Committee it was argued Norfork should be a power project and it was then Bull Shoals and Table Rock were added. The committee placed in the bill language that permitted penstocks to be placed in the flood-control dam so if feasible it could be turned into a power project, but not until it had been approved by Army engineers, Water Power Commission, and others. A tremendous amount of pressure has been used and the recommendation now comes for the power project. All right go ahead with Norfork as a power project, but why start Bull Shoals and Table Rock until it is determined Norfork will not supply sufficient power. I want everybody to have cheap electricity but that country will certainly have to develop before the power to be generated at Norfork is all used.

Now, go into this with your eyes wide open. All you have to do is to start a project, and then you can exceed your authorization. Start these two projects today by your vote, Bull Shoals and Table Rock, and you are increasing the authorization by $87,500,000. No one can deny that. The decisions of the Chair time and again have held that where a project is in progress, an amendment on the floor of the House above the authorization is in order. So if you spend $2,000,000 on this project now, you are gone; you are making a new authorization of $87,500,000 additional because they will start work before next year.

The total amount at Bull Shoals for completion will be $50,500,000. The total amount at Table Rock will be $37,000,000. That is what the Army engineers say. Read it in the hearings.

Norfork, as I said, was originally advocated as a flood-control project. I never objected to that. Later they turned it into a power project. No one is opposing that. But now they want to take these two projects—Bull Shoals and Table Rock—and make them power projects. This second authorization made last year, at which time I spoke against it on the floor of the House. It carried in the flood-control bill of 1941.

You have one big industry down there, a national-defense industry, an aluminum plant. It will need power, but it is already settled that it will have its own power plant. Remember that is settled. No argument about that. Nobody can deny that. It will have its own power plant. See the hearings. Now the issue up to this House is whether you are going to commit this Congress to an expenditure of $87,500,000 over and above the present authorization. Vote this today and you will have to vote it in the future, because it you start it you are going to have to finish it. So I appeal to you to go along with Norfolk, complete the dam, get what power you can out of the Norfolk dam, and see if that will be sufficient for the area before you commit yourself to spending $87,500,000 over and above the $49,000,000 authorization. That is the situation that confronts you today.

In the hearings there is a statement by Colonel Reber on page 79 in which he tells you that $87,500,000 will be required to complete this project.

We are not opposing a national-defense project if we go along and rush Norfolk to completion and get the power at Norfolk before 1945 if we can, but let the other two wait until we see if we are actually going to need them or not. That is the point I make. I hope the amendment is defeated.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. Does the gentleman believe that Table Rock and Bull Shoals in themselves are a necessary defense project at this moment?

Mr. COCHRAN. I do not. If I thought so, much as I have been opposed to them I would be voting for them and supporting them; but I am not so convinced. I am for every national-defense project that is needed to win this war.

Mr. PLOESER. I am glad to support the gentleman's argument.

Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky. How long will it take to complete the Table Rock project?

Mr. COCHRAN. 1945 for power, provided priority is granted. They must have priority for the engines, and so forth.

Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky. And flood control?

Mr. COCHRAN. I cannot answer that question.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BULWINKLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at the point at which I concluded a speech on the debt retirement bill this afternoon and to add thereto a speech formerly made by me.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article in PM of March 3, 1942, and another in the New York Mirror of March 6, 1942, in connection with my remarks made on the floor today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time now, and I think I should have done so before, in behalf of an outstanding American who has been attacked unjustly on this floor

In these days when fifth columnists and other traitors to this country are parading as true Americans, it is particularly obnoxious to hear attacks on a patriotic citizen made on the floor of this House.

Walter Winchell is a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve. Right after Pearl Harbor he communicated with the Navy Department and asked to be assigned to active naval work. Winchell welcomed a chance to be of service to his country and was very determined to do all he could to carry out his duties as a naval officer of the United States.

Winchell was not obliged to do so. Still, in this spirit of true patriotism, he wanted to work for his country where he knew he could be of service.

At a time when Lindbergh and others of his ilk were pursuing their isolationist tactics and doing all in their power to discredit the administration, Winchell spoke on the radio night after night denouncing these un-Americans who were seeking to make us fair prey for Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito. To be sure, the isolationists did not like it a bit when Winchell told the American people plainly what they have since learned to their sorrow, that you cannot live in a world of rapacious countries without fighting back. It was Winchell who made us aware of our peril, and who did not hesitate to call things by their proper names. Now even Winchell's patriotism is being impugned by people who should know better.

The Navy Department told Winchell to stay on the job until called, and to keep broadcasting his message of Americanism, which did so much good for the country in the years of our confusion. But it seems that these same elements which objected to Winchell's broadcasting against the evils of isolationists are now seeking to destroy Winchell by charging him with not doing enough for his country. Winchell, who gets no pay from the Navy; Winchell, who has been in the forefront of every patriotic movement in this country, is criticized for continuing his broadcasts, while awaiting call for active naval service. I suppose these people would be happy if Winchell were ousted forever, and permanently off the air. Such will not be allowed. I believe that Winchell's broadcasts and his message to the American people are a strong tonic to the Nation's morale and that his continuance on the air till other duties make it impossible is in the best interests of the American people.

When in 1933 the Hitler menace began to show its head, and most Americans were living in a dream world of their own, not realizing that Hitler was endangering the safety of the United States by trying to involve us in a war, Winchell saw what was coming and told the American people about it. In 1934, when I succeeded in organizing a congressional committee to investigate un-American activities, brought about by Hitler propaganda, Winchell supported the work of the McCormack committee with all means at his disposal. When the voice of America was to be heard in defense of our privileges and liberties, Winchell was on the spot and his message was heard by millions of our people.

I can tell you of an instance where Winchell's life was threatened by the very Fritz Kuhn who is now serving in a State penitentiary, and by some of his heinies who tried to do away with Winchell and other Americans who were opposing them. While some isolationists were walking around the country making speeches and helping the Axis countries in their own way, Winchell was battling every day against the subversive movements in this country. By publicizing certain facts, Winchell was responsible for many of the exposures that were made. I therefore say it is mighty unfair for anyone, whether a Member of Congress or any other person, to accuse Winchell of shirking his duty. I think—and apparently the Navy Department agrees with me—that Winchell can do more by staying on the air presently and getting his message to the American people, as he has in the past.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. PATRICK. I have heard men on the floor here criticize the swivel chair admiral and in the light, Mr. Speaker, of the attacks made on Winchell from this floor, I say that that is nothing in the world except another demonstration of the swivel-chair admiral business. I doubt, with the possible exception of the Chief Executive himself, there is an avenue in the United States that will disseminate more proper and necessary information for Uncle Sam to his folks over the country than Walter Winchell. He is listened to and he is listened to effectively all over the Nation, and the results of his broadcasts and the results of what he has done for the Navy boys is enough to make it as helpful as, perhaps, any agency in the country. I doubt if there is an agency that delivers a message from Uncle Sam to the boys and the people of this Nation greater than Walter Winchell, say what they please about him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I just thought I would convey this message to the American people, showing what Winchell has actually been encountering in the last 4 or 5 years he has cooperated with various American groups in exposing un-American activities. He has tried to find out who was behind the un-American groups, and he was not afraid to name the people once he found out. Of course he made enemies. They hated him and they threatened to kill him because he was exposing the Fritz Kuhns and the Gissibles every single day in the week. He knew that in exposing certain influential people he was making powerful enemies and in many cases he knew it was dangerous, but he considered it his patriotic duty and so he carried on with his work.

Mr PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. PATRICK. I hope what I say will not be considered as a plug for any commodity when I say that I think we ought to acknowledge the patriotism of Winchell's sponsor in standing by him through the efforts that have been made to take him off the air.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am standing by him, as an American. I am standing by him because Winchell has stood by Uncle Sam and all the American people in all these years in seeking to expose un-American activities in this country. He has carried on his work even though it at times endangered his life. If any of you Members are interested, I can give you a record containing a statement by Fritz Kuhn and his emissaries in his own quarters stating openly that it was about time that Winchell was wiped out or taken off the air. Let me at this point insert an editorial which appeared in PM of March 3, 1942, entitled "On Gagging Winchell":

[From PM of March 3, 1942]

ON GAGGING WINCHELL

The attempt in Congress to silence Walter Winchell follows the Fascist line—gag, muzzle, destroy all opposition

In Italy, Mussolini did it with castor oil. In Germany, Hitler did it with the headsman, the concentration camp, and worse. The assault on Winchell is simply a refinement, since it occurs in a nation where free speech still is part of our national right.

It is no strain on credulity to believe that many of the obstructionists and appeasers in Congress really echo the nightly prayer attributed to Cissie Patterson, quoted in an adjoining column. It is no strain on credulity to believe that these same obstructionists and appeasers will go to any length to silence a man who has been fearless in exposing them.

There still is time to prove that we don't have to take this dose of congressional castor oil. The Commander in Chief of the Navy can give Walter Winchell the assignment that Walter Winchell can do best—raising his voice against fascism and against the men in Congress who are helping the United States of America to lose the war.

DON HOLLENBECK.

The reaction of the public to the accusations hurled at Winchell clearly show that they consider them to be unjust, unfair, and biased. The public knows, and I have every reason to believe, that if Winchell were assigned to duty tomorrow he would account for it properly, and he would fight and would be happy to fight for his beloved country Winchell was fighting the Fascists long before the people who criticize him now realized the danger that was threatening our country. He has done everything that any American could have done to get rid of this menace that sought to undermine our country. Yes; I have the proof of it, and I say to you that I am sorry that I was not here when certain remarks

do not ask the Senator to take my view of it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the Senator desire to proceed longer this afternoon, or would he care to suspend now?

Mr. CHANDLER. It suits me to suspend.

Mr. BARKLEY. Then, I suggest that the Senator suspend at this time.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LA FOLLETTE in the chair), as in executive session, laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations in the Army, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, March 12, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 11 (legislative day of March 5), 1942:

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. Charles Duncanson Young, Corps of Engineers (Reserve).

Col. Ralph Waldo Coane, Field Artillery (National Guard of the United States).

TO BE A LIEUTENANT GENERAL

Maj. Gen. Brehon Burke Somervell (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Col. Robert Hilliard Mills, Dental Corps, to be assistant to the Surgeon General, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of 4 years from date of acceptance, vice Brig. Gen. Leigh C. Fairbank, assistant to the Surgeon General, who retired February 28, 1942.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS

Brig. Gen. Lindsay McDonald Silvester (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Charles Philip Hall (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton Haislip (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Franklin Cummings Sibert (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Robert Henry Lewis, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Alexander McCarrell Patch, Jr. (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Orlando Ward (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Glen Edgar Edgerton (colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Raymond Albert Wheeler (colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Russell Lamonte Maxwell (colonel, Ordnance Department), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Jonathan Waverly Anderson (colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Albert Monmouth Jones (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. Louis Emerson Hibbs (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Douglass Taft Greene (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. John Bellinger Thompson (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. Eugene Manuel Landrum (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Stafford Le Roy Irwin (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Manton Sprague Eddy (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Frederick Augustus Irving (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. James Allen Lester (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Stanley Eric Reinhart (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Fay Brink Prickett (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Raymond Eugene McQuillin, Cavalry.

Col. Thomas James Camp (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Robert Walker Grow (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. Raymond Oscar Barton (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Jay Ward MacKelvie (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Edward Mallory Almond (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. William Spence (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Basil Harrison Perry (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Withers Alexander Burress (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Robert Alexis McClure (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Ernest Nason Harmon (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. Alfred Maximilian Gruenther (major, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Wilhelm Delp Styer (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. James Edward Wharton (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Lucius DuBignon Clay (major, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Charles Philip Gross (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Paul Lewis Ransom (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Raymond Alexander Kelser, Veterinary Corps.

Col. Charles Everett Hurdis (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. James Richard Townsend (lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Charles Spurgeon Harris (lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. La Rhett Livingston Stuart (lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Stanley Raymond Mickelsen (lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Arthur William Vanaman (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. William Ormon Butler (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. William Elmer Lynd (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Raymond George Moses (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Robert Meredith Perkins (lieutenant colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Edwin Jacob House (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps), Air Corps.

Col. Stuart Chapin Godfrey, Corps of Engineers.

Col. Lewis Charles Beebe (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1942

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father of all, it is Thou who hast made us and given us all things to enjoy; we rejoice that Thou dost call us to the duties of a new day. Grant that we may be strong in the assurance that light in its struggle to overcome darkness makes us strong, free, and fearless. Breathe upon us an atmosphere of joyous hope, assuring us that this virtue of character is a most impressive force. When the way is barren and rough and our experiences are difficult to reconcile with our faith, heavenly Father, with morning faces and with morning hearts make us eager to work and strong to endure.

Dear Lord, we need to remember that true and lofty souls have ever found rest in the deepest perplexities; thus life is our teacher, acquiring great value. Enable us to learn that mercy is greater than sacrifice, that truth is infinitely mightier than fiction and that goodness is superior to any type of greatness. Toiling with fidelity, exulting in the power to be and to labor even in the most menial tasks, Oh, how simple and yet how sublime, dear Lord! We pray that we may thus be lifted above the infirmities of the flesh and our souls brought into the region of supernal power. In the name of our Redeemer and for His sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

AMMUNITION CARRIERS

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[Mr. O'TOOLE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

BONNEVILLE'S CONTRIBUTION TO WINNING THE WAR

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to extend my

remarks in the RECORD and to include two brief letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the Bonneville hydroelectric project on the Washington side of the Columbia River in my district is making an essential and real, worth-while contribution to our winning the war. The two huge aluminum plants of the Aluminum Corporation of America at Vancouver, Wash., and the Reynolds Metals Co. at Longview, Wash., are among the most important and essential war industries in the entire Pacific Northwest. I am inserting in the RECORD letters from Dr. Paul J. Raver, administrator of Bonneville, and Mr. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman, War Production Board, which emphasize these facts.

The letters referred to are as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION,
Portland, Oreg., March 9, 1942.

Hon. MARTIN F. SMITH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter from Donald Nelson, which I am sure will be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,
PAUL J. RAVER,
Administrator.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1942.

Administrator JAUL J. RAVER AND EMPLOYEES,
Bonneville Power Administration,
Portland, Oreg.

MY DEAR DR. RAVER: The prosecution of a successful war program by this Nation on fighting fronts throughout the world requires a vast army of workers wholeheartedly devoting their efforts to greater and greater production of machines and materials necessary for the armed forces. World War No. 2 will be won by our fighting men equipped with superior airplanes, tanks, guns, ships, and other implements of modern warfare.

As one of the Nation's greatest sources of power for war industries producing machines, equipment, and supplies for the armed forces, the Bonneville-Grand Coulee Power Administration, is vital to the successful prosecution of the war. Every employee of your organization should realize fully his participation in the Nation's vital war-production effort. While you and your employees are not in military uniform, nevertheless, I want you to feel that your all-out contribution of conscientious productive effort to supply electric power to essential war industries is of vital importance to the Nation's war program. Bonneville Power Administration is a basic war-production agency.

Very truly yours,
D. M. NELSON.

HARRY BRIDGES

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, as this House knows, I have presented Resolution No. 401, calling for an investigation of the handling of the Harry Bridges matter.

So far, the chairman of the Rules Committee has been unwilling to grant me a hearing.

I wonder if the chairman of the Rules Committee really knows what I am asking for. The reason I say this is that in his answer as to why he did not give me a hearing, shown on page 2113 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 9, he says:

> Furthermore, I feel that the passing of any such measure by Congress would be held to be a bill of attainder, prohibited by the Constitution of the United States.

Does this great chairman really mean to say that my request for a congressional investigation is a bill of attainder? This should be a surprise to every Member in this House. Is not that one of the weakest excuses that could possibly be given in denying a hearing, on a rule, for a congressional investigation?

Can it be that this distinguished chairman has this whole matter mixed up with an entirely different matter, namely, the Allen bill, which passed this House by a vote of 330 to 42? Or the second Allen bill, which passed this House unanimously? For his information, these are different matters, and I would hate to think that, due to any such mistake, I was denied a hearing.

I believe this chairman should explain his attitude and bring himself up to date.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PADDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a short letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. PADDOCK addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include two letters I have received.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include letters I received from Donald Nelson and Sidney Hillman, my reply to the Donald Nelson letter, and also a letter from the office of the Under Secretary of War, pertaining to the clothing contracts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On March 7, 1942:

H. R. 794. An act for the relief of Catherine Ward;

H. R. 1647. An act for the relief of William H. Dugdale and wife;

H. R. 1793. An act to authorize mailing of small firearms to officers and employees of enforcement agencies of the United States;

H. R. 2300. An act to correct the description of land added to the Bryce Canyon National Park pursuant to the act of February 17, 1931;

H. R. 2302. An act to adjust the boundaries of the Cedar Breaks National Monument and the Dixie National Forest, in the State of Utah, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2908. An act for the relief of William H. Evens;

H. R. 4019. An act for the relief of John J. Jenkins;

H. R. 4401. An act to provide for the establishment of a commissary or canteen at Glenn Dale Sanatorium, Glenn Dale, Md.;

H. R. 4626. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Jane Hawk, a minor, and J. L. Hawk;

H. R. 4648. An act to amend the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418), entitled "An act authorizing construction of water conservation and utilization projects in the Great Plains and arid and semiarid areas of the United States," as amended by the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119);

H. R. 6375. An act to amend subchapter 2 of chapter 19 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia;

H. R. 6446. An act to provide for continuing payment of pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, including the retired and Reserve components thereof; the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Public Health Service, and civilian employees of the executive department, independent establishments, and agencies, during periods of absence from post of duty, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 248. Joint resolution to direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make an investigation and survey to determine the feasibility of the construction of subways in the District of Columbia for both streetcars and vehicular traffic.

On March 9, 1942:

H. R. 962. An act for the relief of Multnomah County, Oreg.;

H. R. 2980. An act for the relief of National Heating Co., Washington, D. C.;

H. R. 3966. An act for the relief of Estella King; and

H. R. 5413. An act to validate settlement claims established on sections 16 and 36 within the area withdrawn for the Matanuska Settlement project in Alaska, and for other purposes.

On March 10, 1942:

H. R. 6511. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6736) making

appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 37]

Arnold	Jarrett	Ramspeck
Bates, Mass.	Jenks, N. H.	Reece, Tenn.
Bender	Jensen	Reed, Ill.
Bishop	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Sasscer
Bolton	Kee	Satterfield
Byron	Kilburn	Schaefer, Ill.
Camp	Kleberg	Scrugham
Case, S. Dak.	Kramer	Shafer, Mich.
Casey, Mass.	Ludlow	Shannon
Chenoweth	McGranery	Sheridan
Cole, Md.	McKeough	Stratton
Courtney	McLaughlin	Sumners, Tex.
Crosser	Maas	Sweeney
Culkin	Magnuson	Tolan
Curtis	Merritt	Vreeland
Douglas	Monroney	Walter
Drewry	Mundt	West
Duncan	Myers, Pa.	Wheat
Englebright	Norton	White
Gavagan	O'Day	Whitten
Hancock	Osmers	Wigglesworth
Heffernan	Pfeifer, Joseph L.	Wolcott
Howell	Ramsay	Worley
Izac		
Jarman		

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 359 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6736.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6736, with Mr. BULWINKLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. At the time the Committee rose yesterday an amendment of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY] was pending. Time on the amendment was limited to 45 minutes. The Chair has the names of the following Members to be allotted time: Mr. RICH, Mr. SHORT, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. PLOESER, Mr. ELLIS, Mr. POWERS, Mr. SNYDER.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion White River is the greatest river in this country for the production of electrical energy. Its power possibilities surpass those of any other river in the United States. One dam, the Norfork Dam, is already being constructed, and if the amendment of the gentleman from Arkansas prevails, a dam will be built at Table Rock, which will have an ultimate capacity of 120,000 kilowatts, and another at Bull Shoals, with an ultimate capacity of 360,000 kilowatts. Labor and material for the construction of these dams are in abundance in these areas. Power can begin to be supplied by these two dams not later than December 1944.

There is a power shortage already in the State of Arkansas. Forty-eight percent of all of the power used in that State comes from outside of it.

Likewise, there is a power shortage in north Texas and in southern Missouri. There are at least three large cities, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Springfield, in the State of Missouri, and Little Rock in the State of Arkansas, Greenville in Mississippi, and Memphis in the State of Tennessee, where there are war industries and activities already, and others to be constructed, that will be supplied if these dams are constructed. I remind my colleagues that 95 percent of all of the bauxite in the United States is located in this territory. Also there are large deposits of manganese, lead, zinc, cinnabar, and related products. Furthermore, one of the best deposits of coal in this country for the manufacture of synthetic rubber is located in the heart of the Ozark Mountains, and the plants for the manufacture of synthetic rubber will be located in this region.

If this war becomes more acute, it may be necessary to remove essential war production from the Pacific coast to a region far removed from possible air raids. It would be impossible to find sites better than those within serving distance of these dams.

Russia wisely located a large part of her war industries within and east of the Ural Mountains. We must not complacently refuse to prepare for the future. Time is fleeting. Production must not be delayed. These dams are needed now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time is already limited.

Mr. SHORT. I understand that my colleague from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT] is included in the list, and he has gladly yielded that time to me, if that can be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT] was not included in the original calculation made yesterday.

Mr. SHORT. He stood yesterday at my side.

The CHAIRMAN. However, the Chair is going to include him by cutting half a minute from the time of everyone else. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that he be allowed an additional 5 minutes heretofore allocated to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I deeply appreciate this additional time, though I regret that I have not at least 20 or 30 minutes to speak in behalf of the amendment offered by our able colleague from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY]. The people of southern Missouri, as well as our neighbors who live in northern Arkansas, are deeply grateful to our good friend, the gentleman from Arkansas, DAVE TERRY, who has so generously given of his great ability and untiring energy to the construction of Bull Shoals and Table Rock Dams. White River rises in the Boston Mountains, in northwest Arkansas, and runs through three counties of my congressional district, back across northeastern Arkansas until it spills into the Mississippi River. It flows through and drains a vast area of several million acres in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas, and you will find in the White River Basin one of the richest alluvial valleys in the whole United States.

The annual direct loss due to floods in that region is in excess of $2,000,000. The Army engineers, after extensive and exhaustive surveys, have definitely stated that, from the standpoint of flood control alone, these two dams at Bull Shoals on the White River in Arkansas and at Table Rock on the White River in Missouri are justified from an economic point of view. They are also feasible from an engineering point of view.

As has already been pointed out, this area is a great agricultural region. These Ozark hillsides are dotted with sawmills and canning factories. We manufacture lumber and barrel staves. We perhaps grow and can more tomatoes in my congressional district than any other equal area in the whole world. Power is needed not only for these mills and factories, but it is needed for the manufacture of Carthage marble and stone, glass sand, clay products, bauxite, manganese, and particularly in the great tri-State mining area of southwestern Missouri, northwestern Arkansas, and northeastern Oklahoma where we are furnishing lead and zinc for war production.

I want to advise the Members of the House that this is no new thing. When I came to Congress 14 years ago I immediately began to fight for Table Rock Dam. Only last summer I took the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON], the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS], and the gentlemen from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS and Mr. ELLIS] out to this Table Rock dam site. I am sure they will verify everything that I say, that it has one of the greatest potential power possibilities that can be found in the whole of the United States, in a great defense area that is vitally in need of hydroelectric power.

This matter has been thoroughly investigated and gone over by various committees in and out of Congress during the past 14 years. Not only the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, a nonprofit and nongovernmental organization of which I am president, and which is composed of many Members of Congress, mayors of cities, outstanding engineers, shippers, and businessmen all over the country, has given unanimous approval to both of these dams, but the Federal Power Commission and the National Resources Planning Board have recommended it. The district engineer of the United States Army at Little Rock, the Chief of Engineers, Maj. Gen. Eugene

Reybold, a man who stands at the top of his profession, have not only officially endorsed it but have personally told me on many occasions that it is one of the finest sites for a dam that can be found in the entire United States.

Not only would it give protection to the alluvial valley down in Arkansas, which would result in immense benefits to the farmers of the country, but it would furnish power for many industries in both Arkansas and Missouri. Not only the National Resources Planning Board, the Federal Power Commission, and the Chief of Army Engineers, but the Flood Control Committee of this House, after hearing this proposition for many years, reported it to this body. I want to say that when a bill gets past the gentleman from Mississippi, WILL WHITTINGTON, who is an able lawyer and a fine gentleman, who exercises meticulous care, it has to have some merit and some worth. This House and the Senate authorized in the Seventy-seventh Congress, Public Law, 228, both of these projects, and the Budget has approved it. The President has even gone to the trouble of writing a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives urging that both Table Rock and Bull Shoals be included in the appropriations in this measure.

On February 19, 1942, Mr. Harold D. Smith, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in a letter addressed to the President, speaking of Bull Shoals and Table Rock dams, said:

> [They] are recommended as necessary in the interest of the war effort by agencies directly concerned therewith.

The following day the President of the United States, in a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House, said that he concurs in the comments and observations of the Director of the Budget.

Here is a proposition, if you please, that has made every hurdle. It received the unqualified endorsement of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, the Federal Power Commission; was recommended by the Army engineers, after spending thousands of dollars surveying and investigating, taking soundings and borings down at these two dam sites on the White River. Then a committee of this House reported it. It was authorized by the Congress of the United States, approved by the Budget, and urged by the President as of vital necessity for our war effort. Your subcommittee on appropriations approved Table Rock along with Bull Shoals, but the full committee, by a majority of 4 votes, left it out. Why? On a technicality. Because $6,500,000, the initial allocation for Table Rock, would go above the authorization by about three or four million dollars. But I want to call to your attention the fact that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas does not exceed by one thin dime the authorization in the bill. It merely adds $2,106,000 that we have in reserve, to bring the authorization up to the $49,000,000. General Reybold has told me within the past 2 days, and so did Colonel Reber inform other Members, that if they can get this $2,106,000 that they already have, due to the elimination of the $6,500,000 allocated for Table Rock, they can begin this project immediately.

So I want my friends particularly to bear in mind that this amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas does not increase by one red cent or one thin dime the authorization in the present measure.

Table Rock should not have been eliminated.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MAY. But if the appropriation is included it will authorize the starting of a dam that will cost how much?

Mr. SHORT. Thirty-seven million dollars; and which will pay for itself in a short period of years and will produce hydroelectric power for 2.6 mills per kilowatt-hour.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Two and six-tenths mills.

Mr. SHORT. Two and six-tenths mills per kilowatt-hour, and that will produce 120,000 kilowatts an hour. The result will be the starting of the process of electrolytic mining in that area in the production of the lead and the zinc that is so essential to the conduct of the present war effort.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. Gladly.

Mr. DONDERO. How many horsepower will be generated by the $37,000,000 to be expended?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. One hundred and twenty thousand kilowatts an hour, or more than 1,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year, of firm power alone.

Mr. DONDERO. If the gentleman favors the generation of power there he would undoubtedly be in favor of the St. Lawrence project that would develop 2,200,000 horsepower; would he not?

Mr. SHORT. Oh, no, that is a navigation project as well as a power project. It will require 7 years to complete it. It also is an international project. It calls, of course, for expenditures vastly greater than those in this bill; besides, this proposition has already been authorized by the Congress of the United States. It has been approved by all these Government agencies, and I want to urge the Members of this House, in the interest of national defense, and I believe it to be in the interest of national defense—to vote for the Terry amendment which will include Table Rock Dam. Food and munitions are essential to the winning of this war and the construction of these two dams will furnish both.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, if there is any Member in the House of Representatives with whom I would want to go along, it would be my colleague from Missouri who just preceded me. I love him like a brother.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I was very much interested to notice in the hearings that the cost per kilowatt of electric power supposed to be produced by this project would be 3.2 mills, as against a coal cost of approximately 2 mills. What does the gentleman have to say about that kind of situation?

Mr. RICH. It is my opinion that the cost does not warrant the construction of this project at a time like this, when the Nation needs every dollar it can marshal to prosecute this war.

Mr. SHORT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. No; I cannot yield; I have not the time. I want to make my statement, then I will yield.

In the first place, if you vote this item into the bill, this project will cost $62,000,000. This project has never been started. This one dam, when finished, is supposed to cost $37,000,000, according to the hearings. Colonel Reber states that the first power will not be ready until May 31, 1945. That is 3 years from now. The job will not be completed until June 30, 1946; that is 4 years and 4 months from now. Goodness knows we want this war to be over a long time before that. The situation is just this: If you appropriate $37,000,000 for a flood-control project, and we are going to add to that a few kilowatts of power, possibly it will do some good; I would not doubt that if we were in a position where we could get out and construct it, and if we had the money, and if we had the men, and if we had everything that was necessary so far as priorities is concerned to get these generators, it would be all right; it would develop that country and help the States of Missouri and Arkansas, and I think it would be a good thing; but, Mr. Chairman, do you think to go out and construct this dam, where it will be 4 years and 4 months before it will develop any power, where not a pick has been stuck in the soil—do you think it would be sensible? Where will you get the money?

Mr. TERRY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. TERRY. I know the gentleman wants to be fair. He states that the project will not be finished for 6 years.

Mr. RICH. No; I said 4 years and 4 months.

Mr. TERRY. Four years; but the energy will be produced in the spring of 1945.

Mr. RICH. That is when they expect to begin to furnish energy. I quoted from Colonel Reber, who was the engineer who appeared before the committee.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. MAY. This would be but the beginning, the starting of a system of dams on the White River that would ultimately be like T. V. A., which was started with $50,000,000, but which has cost us over $1,000,000,000.

Mr. RICH. I would not be surprised that that will ultimately be the case because there are two dams they want to construct now. The Bull Shoals Dam that they also want in this bill will

cost $50,500,000. That is in the bill also, and it is the beginning of that project. They want in this bill for that $16,700,000. So the sum total of these two, we know, is going to be $87,500,000.

Mr. Chairman, to save America we ought to stop this, and stop it now. Will you do it? Your vote will decide.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, oh, how familiar these speeches against this proposal sound. The same crowd and the same words they used in opposing the development of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the development of the Columbia River project. I want to ask you: What kind of a predicament would we be in if their opposition to the development of the T. V. A. had prevailed?

In 1920 I heard these same arguments against the completion of Muscle Shoals Dam. They said, "We have a surplus of power in that area." At that time the American people only used 40,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year. This last year we used 160,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours, and today the administration is clamoring for power in every section of the country. I am a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee that heard the testimony with reference to the St. Lawrence project. Our great leaders came there advocating the building of that dam, and that it would take just about as long to construct this one. Mr. Knudsen said that there never will be enough power in America; there will always be a shortage. We only used 160,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours last year. Today there are 230,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of annual production of hydroelectric power running to waste in this country that would pay for itself, as this will, if the power is developed, and it is in an area that needs it worse than any other section of the country.

The time will come when the American people will use 1,000,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year.

I am glad to know the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] hopes the war will close so soon. God speed us in that direction. But I am afraid we are in for a long-drawn-out conflict. I am afraid we will have time to build all these dams and develop all this power from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande before the war is terminated and peaceful conditions once more settle down upon the world. As you know, I have advocated the development of hydroelectric power in every section of the country.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. The distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is undoubtedly the ablest and most ardent advocate of public power development in America. I wonder how he welcomes to his ranks this morning the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] to help him, the New Deal, and the public power bloc, since in this project $34,600,000 of the $37,000,000 is devoted to power?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. While the light holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return.

I am expecting to see a revival of righteousness all over this House. And may I say to the gentleman from Alabama that this project is of such glaring importance under the circumstances that I expect my friend the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] to go to the cloakroom, hold prayer for a few minutes, and come out and support it wholeheartedly.

Mr. SHORT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. May I say for the benefit of the RECORD that if the gentleman from Alabama, who has received so much benefit from this public power program, had not opposed this measure in the Appropriations Committee it would be in the bill today.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. The gentleman from Missouri is wrong.

Mr. SHORT. I am not wrong.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. The gentleman from Alabama is not opposed to this project.

Mr. SHORT. He was in the committee.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. That was because of the parliamentary situation.

Mr. SHORT. Has he seen the light?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. The gentleman from Alabama is with us, and other Members of the House are going to be with us.

This project is in an area where we are going to need more power if the war continues. All of our high-grade bauxite comes from Arkansas. There is where we get many of our war materials, and I sincerely trust that every Member of the House will vote for this amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ELLIS].

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, I am sure there is one point on which we can all agree, that is, that we are determined to win this war regardless of what it takes.

On March 9 Chairman Olds, of the Federal Power Commission wrote Chairman CANNON, saying among other things:

> As you know, the limitations on the manufacturers to produce land turbines have become increasingly serious on account of the necessity of pushing to the fullest extent the naval and maritime ship program. The same manufacturing capacity is utilized for the production of land and marine turbine equipment that is used for the production of steam-plant turbines.

He goes on to say that hydroturbines can be had for the development of hydroelectric power in this area and that it is very doubtful that steam-turbine generators can be had to sufficiently increase the capacity of this Nation.

This great project will have an ultimate power capacity of 120,000 kilowatts, 60,000 of which will be firm. It will increase the firm capacity of the private power company dam below it on the White River by 15,000 kilowatts, and it will increase the capacity of Bull Shoals below that by 16,000 kilowatts. There is no more economical power project in this Nation than this one.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. These two dams are so constructed that they are to operate together. The success or worth of one of the projects depends pretty largely on the completion of the other project.

Mr. ELLIS. That is right.

Mr. SHORT. While you cannot shoot these dams at the Japs, they can generate the power necessary to produce munitions of war to fight the enemy.

Mr. ELLIS. That is right. In the Ozark hills are great deposits of manganese, are great deposits of cinnabar, from which mercury is made; there are great deposits of bauxite, practically all in the Northern Hemisphere, and there are great deposits of lead and zinc. The Federal Government is moving forward now to develop these great resources to win this war. The Federal Government has told us that these projects are necessary and essential in this program of winning the war.

Are you and I going to stand up here and say, "Oh, we know how to win this war"? Are we going to stand up here and become obstructionists in a program for the winning of a victory against the Axis Powers?

We would not have had this fight except for a technicality, except for the fact that the committee thought—and it was correct—that the $6,500,000 requested by the Budget exceeded the authorization. They cut the item out entirely. Then the Army engineers told us we should start this project. The Chairman of the Federal Power Commission told us we must have this project. That is why he wrote the letter to Chairman CANNON. If we must have this project, if it is essential for the war effort, surely you and I will not stop it. I hope you will vote for the amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER].

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, yesterday I voiced my approval of my colleague the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] in his particular opposition to Table Rock Dam in Missouri. This is part of the unnecessary spending program that persists in the administration under the false label of defense. The members of the committee will not be misled. I have the confidence that the vote will defeat this amendment. In addition, I hope this House, in committee, will strike out of this appropriation bill the section allocating funds for Bull Shoals in Arkansas. I understand that my colleague will introduce an amendment to strike Bull Shoals from this bill. I shall support such an amendment. I have the confidence that this opinion will today prevail and thereby save from

$77,000,000 to $90,000,000 of expense unnecessary at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I shall vote against this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I know that public service often makes strange bedfellows, but I never did think you would get a bed big enough for my friend the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and my friend the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] to sleep in on the power question. But here we are today. I guess it is just another old case that depends on whose baby has the measles.

There is one thing I wish we would get clear. If we want to go ahead in this emergency—and we are supposed to be trying to win a war—and put in some projects in our districts that we would like to have and that under ordinary circumstances would be commendable and justifiable, why, vote them in; but please do not be under the mistaken thought that this is a war project. It is not that under the widest stretch of the imagination.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am sorry; I have only 5 minutes.

Mr. SHORT. The Army has requested it.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes, I know it; and what a strange thing to hear my friend from Missouri urging the House to do something because the President said do it.

What is the situation on this project? The President laid down a production objective that at the time he laid it down seemed fantastic. He said we should have 60,000 airplanes in 1942, 125,000 in 1943; 45,000 tanks in 1942; 75,000 in 1943; 8,000,000 tons of shipping in 1942 and a very much increased amount of shipping in 1943. That was his production schedule in January to win this war. If we can maintain that schedule the war will be won. But you will never win this war by electric power that does not come into being until the spring of 1945.

It is a fantastic suggestion to say that we should build hydroelectric power now that does not come into being until 1945, and begin the manufacture of aluminum in 1945. It takes a year or a year and a half from the time you make the aluminum until the time it goes into a plane. So we would be here fighting the war in 1946 or 1947; and, Mr. Chairman, this war will be won and gloriously won before that time can arrive.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I hope the gentleman will excuse me, as I have only a little time.

It is not pleasant to oppose projects which under ordinary times might be justified and in which your friends are very much interested and which mean so much to their districts. But, Mr. Chairman, we have reached the point where we have got to begin to think about the general welfare and not about particular geographic areas. We need every dollar we can get and every dollar we can borrow and every ounce of energy and every yard of wire and every sack of cement we can get to build real defense projects that are going to help win this war. I hope it will be the pleasure of the Committee in this instance, and in other instances, to lay aside at least for the time being these worthy projects until a more opportune time, when we can turn to developing the actual resources of our country. Let us devote all of our interest today to this war effort, and do not ever go on the assumption that a hydroelectric plant that you start to work on now could ever help win this war.

There is need for power today, although they have power to run the industries as they stand now, and you have not even started to ration electric power. Go out on the streets of Washington at 7:30 some morning and you will see in the great city here that they burn the electric lights way into the daytime or almost until the sun comes out. A great wealth of electric power could be saved and conserved for use in war industries if we were rationing electric power as we are rationing rubber, tires, and other war essentials.

A high-ranking representative of the War Production Board told us a few days ago—and it is no secret—that while the President's production objectives, as I have indicated, which he outlined to the Congress several months ago, seemed fantastic at the time, this official said he had every reason to believe now that they would be accomplished.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, there is very little I can say that would be nearly as forceful as the speech just made by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]. I do want to point out, however, a few facts to the Members of this House—cold, hard facts, that cannot be refuted.

If you retain Table Rock and if you retain Bull Shoals, and an amendment on that will come within a very short time, you are committing the Congress to an expenditure of $90,000,000. I wonder if every Member of this House knows what $90,000,000 means? It would take the entire income tax paid by all Members of the House and Senate—at the rate of $1,000 or more per year per Congressman—for a period of 45 years to pay out $90,000,000.

I wonder also what the average taxpayer understands by $90,000,000 in terms of his own income tax? Assuming an average tax of $50 a year, under the present rate, for taxpayers earning $2,500 a year it would take the total income tax from 20,000 of these taxpayers over a period of 90 years to equal $90,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, there is not one scintilla of evidence that Table Rock is a national defense necessity. Let me read you from the RECORD on page 72, where the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] asked Colonel Reber, of the Army engineers, this question:

> What defense activities are located in that particular area?

Meaning Table Rock.

Colonel Reber replied:

> Personally, I do not know of any in that immediate vicinity.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I am sorry; I cannot yield.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama then asked:

> What great industrial center is in that particular area?
>
> Colonel REBER. The Kansas Citys in Missouri and Kansas, and St. Louis, Mo., are probably the closest.
>
> Mr. STARNES of Alabama. They are over on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers?
>
> Colonel REBER. Yes.
>
> Mr. STARNES of Alabama. How far away is that?
>
> Colonel REBER. St. Louis is about 210 miles away, and the Kansas Citys are about 180 miles from Table Rock.
>
> Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Do you not run into the question, then, of the cost of transmission of power developed there to any defense industry engaged in the war effort?
>
> Colonel REBER. You do face that problem of transmission; yes, sir.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I cannot yield as I only have 5 minutes.

When Table Rock was first advocated, it was advocated as a flood-control project, not as a power project. The power was incidental. This is borne out by the report of the Chief of Engineers as contained in House Document 917, Seventy-sixth Congress. In this report the Chief of Engineers recommended gradual development, both as to Bull Shoals and Table Rock, and, evidently, that was in the minds of the members of the Flood Control Committee in authorizing these two projects.

Mr. Chairman, there is none of our national defense program in Table Rock, and I sincerely hope the amendment is voted down.

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I yield.

Mr. WINTER. Does the gentleman know that at Lake Catherine, Ark., the Government is now constructing its own 120,000-kilowatt plant with which to make this bauxite, and will have it done in a few months.

Mr. POWERS. I did not know that.

Mr. WINTER. That is the fact, and private utilities have now agreed to furnish in the interim the 65,000 kilowatts necessary to operate the plant until the Government's own generating plant is completed.

Mr. POWERS. I thank the gentleman for that contribution.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I shall make only two short statements. First, my subcommittee of nine members, by a majority vote, reported this bill out to the whole committee with this item in it. It was in the whole Committee on Appropriations that the item was taken out by a vote of 15 to 13. Second, the amendment of the gentleman from Arkansas will not increase the amount carried by the bill above the Budget estimates. The bill would still remain well within the Budget estimates.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I want to answer the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS]. The gentleman from New Jersey went on to say that Kansas City was 150 to 175 miles from this dam, and St. Louis, 200 miles. As a matter of fact, every electrical engineer who testified before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors said that you could transmit electrical power 100 miles for half a mill per kilowatt-hour, and that means that this power could be laid down in St. Louis or Kansas City for not more than 4 mills a kilowatt-hour. That means that this power will be available in the area where we will need it most, and Mr. Nelson and Mr. Knudsen both testified when appearing for the St. Lawrence project that we will need all the power that we can get, and we never will have a surplus of power.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. TERRY. The gentleman knows that Mr. Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, has said:

These projects are essential parts of a program of power supply for the war effort in a region which comprises the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, most of Oklahoma, and Texas, part of Missouri, and the westerly portion of Mississippi. This program includes existing generating facilities, new steam electric units on order by the utilities, new generating capacity on order to serve aluminum and magnesium loads, and existing and other proposed hydroelectric projects.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; this is a part of a system to produce needed power.

Mr SHORT. And it should be pointed out that within a radius of 100 miles from Table Rock Dam you have not only the O'Reilly Hospital unit but Camps Crowder and Fort Leonard Wood, about 150 miles away.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. MAY Did the gentleman ever hear of the old saying about the camel getting its nose under the tent?

Mr. SNYDER. That is not apt here, I may say to my friend.

Mr. TABER. And it is a fact, is it not, that the conservation commission of the State of Missouri has opposed this proposition?

Mr RANKIN of Mississippi. Oh, that is a duck-hunting outfit.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TERRY) there were—ayes 78, noes 115.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. POWERS and Mr. TERRY to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 80, noes 126.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments to this paragraph?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment which I desire to offer.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, the Chair recognized me.

The CHAIRMAN. The chairman of the subcommittee offers an amendment.

Mr. SNYDER. Mine is a clarifying amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

The clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SNYDER: Page 7, line 25, commencing with the word "unless," strike out the matter through and including the comma following the word "letter" in line 1 on page 8, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "unless."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object. I want the chairman of the subcommittee to explain the effect of this amendment.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I shall be glad to explain to the gentleman what the amendment is.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair calls attention to the fact that yesterday the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] spoke as follows:

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

That unanimous consent was granted.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I reserved the right to object and I asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether his request was to the paragraph or to the amendment, and he said to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will read:

Mr. SNYDER Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 50 minutes

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER]?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is it the intention of the chairman of the subcommittee to go on through with this tonight?

Mr. SNYDER Yes

Mr TABER That means 7 o'clock or later.

Mr. SNYDER. We will try to finish There is only one more amendment to be offered, so far as I know, and that will be a short one.

Mr. TABER. Well, there will be quite a lot of amendments offered after this one.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Why not adjourn to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have a specific recollection of having made that statement and reservation, and I have had Members come to me since the question was raised this afternoon and confirm that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that this can be vacated by unanimous consent.

Mr. SNYDER. Let me make a statement as chairman, if you please.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman wish to vacate the order of yesterday?

Mr. SNYDER. I do; because the one who took that down took it down wrong.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the order of yesterday be vacated. Is there objection?

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COCHRAN. I make the point of order that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] cannot explain his amendment. I have an amendment to offer and if I cannot explain my amendment he cannot explain his.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

The question was taken; and a division was demanded by Mr. TABER.

Mr. SNYDER. What is the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair states to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] that the amendment is the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. With reference to the parliamentary situation, I would like to make this inquiry: Undoubtedly every member of the Committee wants logical and orderly consideration of what is before the House. Undoubtedly there has been some misunderstanding about it. There are amendments pending at the desk which ought to be explained to the Committee before we vote on them.

I would like to ask unanimous consent that the matter be reopened and that there be additional debate of 20 minutes on this paragraph and such amendments as may be offered.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I want to be in on that 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] be read for the information of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the Clerk will report the amendment.

There being no objection, the Clerk reported the amendment, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SNYDER: on page 7, in line 25, commencing with the word "unless", strike out the matter through and including the comma, following the word "latter", in line 1 on page 8, and insert in lieu thereof the word "unless."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, let me make this explanation: The amendment would permit the initiation of new projects, which Mr. Utz, in charge of this work, fears that the War Department may call upon the Department of Agriculture to perform in connection with defense projects of one character or another. The control of the matter would be left with the War Department, since joint approval by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture is required. That is all that is involved.

Mr. MAY. Who is Mr. Utz?

Mr. SNYDER. He is the head of the agricultural unit that has to do with the Agricultural Department's province in the flood-control program. Mr. Utz is a very capable and efficient official. It was he who indicated the appropriateness of curtailing his activity at this time in the interest of national defense. He is an exceptional man indeed; a national defense man.

Mr. MAY. I congratulate the gentleman.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield.

Mr. POWERS. There is nothing wrong with the amendment, and I think there should be no further discussion.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COCHRAN: On page 7, line 5, after the word "law", strike out "$144,973,700" and insert "$128,273,700."

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to complete the job. It is only half done. When you voted down the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY] you struck out the Table Rock project. My amendment proposes to strike out the Bull Shoals project by reducing this appropriation to let the War Department know that the Congress of the United States does not want the engineers to go ahead with the Bull Shoals project.

The Norfork project is already in progress. That is provided for in this bill. It will be completed as a power project. Originally a flood-control project, it is now a power project. Let us go ahead with the Norfork project. Now bear in mind you are not going to get any power from Norfork until 1945 and will not get it then unless you get priorities so they can get turbines, generators, and the other machinery necessary to generate power. I do not know whether they are going to get it or not. When I tell you that Members of this House today cannot get priorities to buy typewriters for their offices you will realize how hard it is to get priorities from those in control. Your Committee on Accounts is trying to get permission to buy typewriters.

I said last night in opposing the Terry amendment that the original authorization for these projects was $49,000,000. Had the Terry amendment carried the House would have committed itself to an additional appropriation of $87,500,000 according to the argument of the Army engineers. You struck out one of these projects, the Table Rock project; now let us strike out the other, Bull Shoals, and stay within the authorization, because, as I said last night, the Chair has time and again ruled that even though the appropriation is above the authorization, if the job is in progress an amendment is in order to go above the authorization; in other words, you are making an additional authorization here, unless you do adopt my amendment, to go above the $49,000,000 which the Congress has already authorized for the White River Basin.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. Just a minute. The gentleman had his time.

There is one plant out there, as I said, a national defense plant, an aluminum plant. The hearings show they are going to have their own power plant. They do not need this dam for their power; they are going to have their own power plant; that is provided for. The Government is building the plant, or, at least, has advanced the money; so let us not include that national defense project on the bauxite field of Arkansas in saying this is a defense project. I say it is criminal at this time to provide for these projects when you cannot get any power from them until 1945 and might not get it then.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. Just a minute.

Mr. ELLIS. It is 1944 on this dam.

Mr. COCHRAN. How about Norfork?

Mr. ELLIS. It is 1944, though, on this dam.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman has made statement after statement about the projects in this basin. He has said almost everybody favors everything he wants. He has quoted almost everybody as favoring the project. I was the only one who appeared before the Flood Control Committee in opposition to it. I am consistent in my opposition. If I thought for a minute that this was a national defense project, I would vote for it. I will vote for anything that is necessary to bring this war to a successful conclusion, but I am not going to let the plea of national defense put over projects which, in my humble opinion, are not necessary. Here is an opportunity to save $87,500,000. Let us do so, and use that money to buy ships, planes, tanks, and other material to win the war.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TERRY and Mr. POWERS rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY].

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I am ranking minority member of the committee and am seeking recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chairman first recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY].

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. POWERS. How much of the time allotted for debate of these amendments remains?

The CHAIRMAN. Thirteen minutes remain.

Mr. POWERS. As ranking minority member of the committee, may I ask for 5 minutes immediately following the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY]?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POWERS. That will leave 8 minutes. May I, as ranking minority member of the committee, be recognized for 4 of the 8 minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas, a member of the committee, asked for recognition.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I, a member of the committee, asked recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] asked for recognition, and he is a member of the Committee.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, I am not a member of the committee and I would like recognition.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the Chair mean to say that the ranking minority member of the subcommittee having the bill in charge may not have time?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair stated there would be 8 minutes remaining for those Members wishing to be heard on this amendment.

Mr. POWERS. Within those 8 minutes probably the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], chairman of the subcommittee, will want to say something. Certainly I do as ranking minority. I am asking that I have 4 minutes of the 8 remaining minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is correct.

Mr. POWERS. May I ask that I close debate on the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. Is the gentleman for or against the amendment?

Mr. POWERS. I am very much for the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, awhile ago I withdrew my objection to proceeding here. This project is in my district. I did not understand the unanimous-consent request to limit the debate.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may say to the gentleman from Arkansas that the gentleman from Virginia made the request standing right beside the gentleman and he said he withdrew his objection.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, will I be permitted to have any of the time that is remaining?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is demanded. The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which was adopted a few minutes ago knocked out of the bill about $2,000,000 to start construction on Table Rock. I feel that the committee probably felt that my amendment would increase the amount over the authorization given by the legislative committee, even though approved by the Budget. That is not a fact, because that amendment would not have been over the Budget or the authorization.

Here we have an amendment to strike out the reservoir project known as Bull Shoals in northern Arkansas. This project has been highly recommended by the Army engineers.

On page 65 of the hearings appears the following:

Mr. SNYDER. I understand there has been considerable opposition by local interests to the Table Rock project My recollection is that certain people out there maintain that such power as may be needed in that area for defense needs can be furnished more expeditiously in other ways and at much less cost. What have the Army engineers to say about that?

General REYBOLD. I doubt that considerably.

Mr. TERRY Mr Chairman, will you state what people are making that criticism?

Mr. SNYDER. I do not have their names at hand. They wrote about it I was trying to ascertain if the Army engineers endorsed the feasibility and virtue of these dam projects on the Arkansas [White River]?

General REYBOLD We do, wholeheartedly.

Mr. Chairman, the engineers say that this project is necessary for the war effort. Mr. Leland Olds states that these projects are essential as a part of the war program. The President of the United States has requested that this Budget item be sent down here, recommending the inclusion of Bull Shoals as a part of the war program. Since when has this House started throwing back into the face of the Army engineers the recommendations they have made in behalf of the war effort? This Bull Shoals Reservoir will be producing energy and power the latter part of 1944. The gentleman from Virginia has said that if this power is not produced until 1944, it will be too late. I say to the gentleman from Virginia, where does he get this prophetic wisdom to say that the war will be over by 1944? We are now building battleships, we are now building great plants all over the country which will not go into production until after the time that this dam will be producing the energy that is needed in the war effort.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Does the gentleman ask me a question?

Mr. TERRY. No.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I wanted to tell you where I got the prophetic information.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I say to the members of the committee that they should not turn down the recommendation of the engineers, of the Federal Power Commission, and of the President of the United States. According to a letter from Mr. Olds, he says that the electric power produced by these dams will be thrown into a vast power pool for the war program and will be used in a number of Midwestern States, the five States of Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. I say even though you are against public power and in favor of the private utilities, the power we will produce from this dam is absolutely essential to the war effort and will be used by both public and private agencies, and I ask that the amendment be voted down.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time be extended 5 minutes and that after the other speakers have spoken I may be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ELLIS]?

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I shall not object for the simple reason, as the gentleman says, this project is in his district, and I think he has a perfect right to be heard on it. I could not object to a request of that kind.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I will not object since it is in his district, but last night I had an amendment to present to this section; I asked for recognition from the Chair this afternoon; I was recognized once, then things got in a turmoil and the Chair forgot to recognize me.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not forget the gentleman. The Chair could not do that.

Mr. RICH. The fact of the matter is he did not recognize me. If the gentleman from Arkansas has 5 minutes, I think we would be very glad to have 5 minutes also.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the time be extended for 10 minutes, 5 minutes for the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ELLIS] and 5 minutes for the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]. Is there objection?

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time be extended an additional 5 minutes in order that I may have an opportunity to speak.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent that an additional period of 5 minutes, or 15 minutes in all, be granted in order that he may speak on the amendment. Is there objection?

Mr. POWERS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I shall not object if I may have my 4 minutes after the other gentlemen have consumed their portion of the 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ELLIS].

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, this project on the White River in Arkansas will produce a total of 448,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. It will have an ultimate capacity of 356,000 kilowatts. In the spring of 1944 the first units of this project will be brought in. A total of 126,000 kilowatts of firm power will be brought in in the spring of 1944.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me we are creating here at this time a breach in our war effort that should not be created. It seems to me we are endeavoring to tell the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief, the War Department, and the Federal Power Commission, which is charged with the responsibility of finding power to prosecute this war program, how to run a war. I think that is not our purpose here in time of war.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. ELLIS. I am sorry.

I think that is exactly what we would be doing. We have a war on our hands. We are told by the Federal Power Commission that we may have to almost double the power capacity of this Nation in order to win this war. This project is a hydro project, it is true. Down in my State we are developing 120,000 kilowatts of steam power in order to make available in that area, where a shortage of power exists, sufficient power to carry on the war effort. We need this power. We need all the power we can get in that area. We have the minerals, we have the natural resources. The Nation is calling upon us for that manganese, that lead, that zinc, that mercury, and that aluminum. Those in charge of this war program have said to us that this power is necessary in order to develop these resources.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. What the gentleman is saying is absolutely true, but I hope he does not fail to point out to the Members of the House that the construction of Bull Shoals Dam will prevent the flooding of thousands of the most fertile farm acres you will find in this country.

Mr. ELLIS. That is true. The Bull Shoals Dam will provide about one-third of the flood control that is necessary to completely control the devastating floods of the White River.

Mr. SHORT. We need food as well as munitions to win the war.

Mr. ELLIS. That is all true.

Mr. Chairman, we are faced with another problem, a problem of getting turbines to supply the additional power that is necessary in this war effort. The Chairman of the Federal Power Commission in his letter to Chairman CANNON, which has been read here, pointed out clearly to us that we may not be able to get sufficient turbines now to supply the ships we need in our war program, yet the very capacity that is needed to build steam turbines is needed to build turbines for these ships. Another kind of capacity is needed to build hydro turbines. This, therefore, would not conflict with the shipbuilding program and would open up

new avenues for the expansion of the power program of this Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I appeal to you, do not strike the Bull Shoals Dam out of this bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, certainly if I thought this project we are now considering was vital to the winning of this war, I would be for it, but when I look over this War Department civil-functions appropriation bill and realize that we are appropriating hundreds of millions of dollars in this bill, it seems to me the flood-control projects we have already started are the ones that logacilly should be completed. That we should launch new projects now, with conditions as they are in the country today, seems more like sheer folly than common sense.

Yesterday the Committee on Ways and Means brought in here a bill to raise the national debt limit from $65,000,000,000 to $125,000,000,000, a jump of $60,000,000,000. The greatest debt this Nation has ever faced is before us, and it will be upon us very soon. What does this bill do in that respect? If you adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], you will save $50,500,000. You will not do it in this bill, since the amount in this bill is $16,700,000, but in order to complete this project there will be needed $33,700,000 additional. We have not done a thing on this project except to survey it. Why start something new when it will take us until 1946 to complete it?

Mr. ELLIS. Oh, no; 1944.

Mr. RICH. Or 1945.

Mr. ELLIS. 1944.

Mr. RICH. 1945.

Colonel Reber said the first power can be delivered at the Bull Shoals site, assuming, of course, that they have adequate priorities, on December 31, 1944, and that the project would be completed on April 30, 1945.

Three years from now.

Three years from now is a long time.

It will be 1945 before this project is completed and it seems to me that if we are going to win this war, as sound legislators we must take into consideration the ordinary procedure to do so, and when we think of the things that are going against us today, we must realize that the responsibility now is yours and mine, and you have got to realize that you cannot start a lot of projects just because Members of Congress would like to see them established in their districts. Gracious goodness, I would not do a thing against any Member of Congress if I thought it was going to make for the welfare of this Nation, and this is especially true of some of our friends who have talked here this afternoon. But we have got to be able to say "No," and that is what this administration has got to be able to do. You must do the most important things first. You have got to say "No" by voting for this amendment, so we will strike out this appropriation at this particular time. If we want the privilege to do the necessary things, first we must win the war; so vote for this amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. DOMENGEAUX] for 5 minutes.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Mr. Chairman, my request was that the time be extended for 5 additional minutes to allow me an opportunity to speak on an amendment which I propose to offer.

Mr. POWERS. The gentleman then wishes to speak after the vote on the Cochran amendment?

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. That is correct.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, this Bull Shoals project falls in the same category as Table Rock and is not a national defense project. The gentleman from Arkansas stated a few moments ago that power would be developed there during April of 1944. I call your attention to a statement made by Colonel Reber on page 76 of the hearings, stating:

> Bull Shoals starts to deliver power practically in 1945; that is, December 1944. It will be completed in 1945.

Now it will be completed, Mr. Chairman, in 1945, provided they have sufficient rainfall and provided they can obtain priorities for construction of the project. If the rainfall is not sufficient and the priorities are not granted, then it may not be completed in 1960.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PLOESER. I would like to ask the gentleman from New Jersey if he has any knowledge about a move on the part of O. P. M., now the War Production Board, to deny priorities on part of this other project, the Norfork project?

Mr. POWERS. I have not any definite knowledge, but I have heard they have been denied priorities, and if they deny priorities on the Norfork project, they will deny them on this project.

Mr. PLOESER. And all of this is predicated on the assumption that priorities will be allotted.

Mr. POWERS. It is based on two assumptions, that the rainfall is sufficient, and also that they get priorities.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Is it not true that in rejecting the Terry amendment $37,500,000 was saved?

Mr. POWERS. That is correct.

Mr. COCHRAN. And is it not true that if this amendment is adopted, $50,000,000 will be saved?

Mr. POWERS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. COCHRAN. Furthermore, is it not true that if the power dam at Norfork goes ahead and there is no delay there, there is money in this bill to continue and complete the Norfork project and we are not in any way whatever harming the Norfork project?

Mr. POWERS. That is correct.

Now, Mr. Chairman, a few minutes ago the Committee refused to appropriate or authorize an eventual appropriation of $37,000,000 for Table Rock. I hope now that we are going to refuse to authorize an eventual appropriation of $50,000,000 for Bull Shoals. Ninety million dollars will buy a great quantity of tanks. Ninety million dollars will buy a lot of equipment that is more sorely needed now than these two projects, which started as flood-control projects and are now sought to be sold to us under the guise of power and national defense.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I thought everyone would be in favor of leaving this provision in the bill. There are a number of reasons for this: First, it had the endorsement of the whole committee of the Committee on Appropriations, it had the prior approval of the subcommittee in charge of the bill, and then every agency downtown—the War Production Board, the Army, the Navy, and everybody else having to do with defense, have asked for it as a national defense need.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. No; the main reason I am for this provision is this: This war is liable to last much longer than any of us suspect, and we must provide for the worst and pray that the worst will never come. We may be asked, Mr. Chairman, to move all of our factories from California to the interior regions, just as Russia had to do, and I am afraid that if we do not go along with this project we may later find ourselves guilty of having lacked proper vision. If we turn this down it may prove to be as serious as turning down other essential defense demands. That is what I am fearful of. So I ask the committee to adhere to our recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COCHRAN) there were—ayes 104, noes 65.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Page 7, line 5, strike out "$144,973,700" and insert in lieu thereof "$145,933,700."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment on the ground that there has been a change already in this figure and another change cannot be considered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct. The figure cannot now be amended.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be changed at this time so as to coincide with the amount deducted by the last amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I shall be glad to reserve the point of order so that the gentleman can speak, but I cannot withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Mr. Chairman, the amendment that I have just offered

provides an increase of $960,000 for the initial construction of the Teche Vermilion project, situated in the southern portion of southwest Louisiana. The entire project includes an appropriation of $1,390,000. This project was approved by the engineers, and subsequently approved by this House during this Congress. In addition to that, the National Rivers and Harbors Congress has placed this project in classification A.

I shall try to give you a picture of what has been happening in southwest Louisiana. If it were not my honest belief that this project would materially assist in our efforts to help out this war, I would not offer the amendment at this time. These two rivers or bayous as we commonly call them in Louisiana drain approximately 1,500,000 acres of fertile alluvial black soil in that section of the country. It is the largest rice producing area in America. Cotton, truck farming, and sugarcane are some of the crops planted in that immediate area. In addition to that 85,000 barrels of oil are produced in that immediate locality and there are the largest salt and sulphur deposits in the world in that immediate locality. For many years past, and particularly last April 1940 that section of the country was visited by a flood, which brought about an actual damage to crops, to cattle and livestock, of over $8,000,000. Every year we can expect periodically a flood in that section of the country, and it is caused by the accumulation of silt and other deposits in these bayous, which prevents natural drainage.

Mr. PLAUCHÉ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Yes.

Mr. PLAUCHÉ. Is it not true that the Mermentau River project, which was approved at the same time as the Teche Vermilion project should be developed at the same time, to be effective?

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. There is no doubt about that. They are kindred projects, they complement one another, and without the completion of both you could not expect the relief that the people of that section are entitled to and if we get the relief it will essentially augment the production of crops, and naturally develop the oil production.

Mr. PLAUCHÉ. Should the point of order be overruled, would the gentleman consent to substitute an amendment to include the $969,800 which has been approved for the Mermentau Basin project?

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Gladly.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. Yes.

Mr. COLMER. As I understand the gentleman, this project has received authorization from the Flood Control Committee, and has also received the approval of the engineering department of the Government.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. COLMER. I hope the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will not insist upon his point of order.

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Chairman, I think we all appreciate the fact that food is just as essential to the winning of this war as munitions, and we of south Louisiana are anxious to make our contribution. We cannot build munitions, but we can produce food.

Mr. Chairman, in offering amendments to the bill under consideration, I feel that I should give an explanation to this House as to the importance of the Teche Vermilion and Mermentau projects to our national defense and the relatively small cost of completing these projects as compared to the enormous benefits we would receive and the losses that would probably be prevented.

These bayous are located in the extreme southern portion of southwest Louisiana. They empty into the Gulf of Mexico and drain a good portion of the northern part of the State. In years past, improvements have been made to local drainage areas, and much work has also been done in the form of spillway levees in the Atchafalaya Basin, which is adjoining. The result has been that these streams have been clogging themselves up with silt, and at the same time are now required to carry more water than formerly. This became very apparent in the fall of 1940, when, after a large rainfall, we experienced the phenomenon of seeing water go upstream in these bayous. This was caused by their clogged conditions at and near their outlets.

In this flood alone, losses and damages amounted to about $8,000,000. Many thousand head of cattle were lost; and as most of this grazing land is very low, even until today some of it has remained flooded.

Just this past week I received telegrams from that section, stating that even after a slight rainfall much of that land which was recently planted is again under water, in which the farmers plead that the Government do something to help them protect their crops so that they may produce more for our national defense effort. The fishing industry and oil industry, which both use boats in their line of endeavor, have also contacted me urging that everything possible be done to open these streams so that they may conduct their business without the fear of existing hazards that now damage their boats and cause many delays in their operation. I shall be glad to show any Member of this House these letters and telegrams upon request.

This section of Louisiana is one of the most prolific farm sections of this country insofar as the variety of agricultural crops are concerned, and the bayous mentioned form a natural drainage area for approximately 1,500,000 acres of land, two-thirds of which is under cultivation, and most of the remainder being good pasture land for the raising of stock; however, continued periodic floods are not only reducing the natural wealth of this section but are having a severe effect upon the social and economic welfare of our people. The banks in many instances are refusing loans on farms that were at one time very prosperous. Some of the farms originally flooded are now under cultivation; however, the risks of flood, even from small rains, is so great that the extension of investment capital has been greatly curtailed.

This section is also dotted with many oil fields, and in this emergency, oil is a vital necessity and the completion of these projects would naturally aid in transporting this oil by water. The production of oil in this locality averages over 85,000 barrels per day.

Our United States engineers have made a complete investigation of these projects and find they are economically justified by a ratio of 2 to 3. This ratio is high as compared to other projects passed by this House; however, from a local point of view, when considering the staggering losses experienced and our potential resources, it is a very conservative figure. These projects involve the deepening and widening of these streams. Hardly any material under priority restrictions will be needed for their completion, most of the work being the removal of sediment. When completed, we will have opened new routes for water transportation connected with the intracoastal canal system. We will have taken measures to prevent a recurrence of past periodical floods, and we will have a controlled supply of fresh water for the irrigation of rice lands.

On several occasions our Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wickard, has stated that "food will win the war and write the peace." This section is a veritable breadbasket, and its production could be doubled under proper conditions, and the added form of transportation would furnish an additional means of getting our natural resources, such as oil, sulfur, salt, lumber, and agricultural products to the points where they are most needed.

The completion of these projects is definitely of vital necessity to our national defense program, and in view of the small cost as compared to the benefits that would be derived, and the fact that this section of the country has not had the privilege of enjoying any of our national defense expenditures in the form of contracts or otherwise, I ask that my amendment be unanimously approved.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I insist upon my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I am very much interested in this part of the appropriation contained in the bill under consideration.

On April 21, 1927, a portion of the district of which I have the honor to represent suffered the most tremendous and devastating flood recorded in history. The flood of that year in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River took a toll of something like 200 lives, rendered approximately 700,000 people homeless for approximately 1 month, and inflicted property damage estimated to be upward of $200,000,000. Since 1927, we have been wanting flood control within the levee walls of the Mississippi River, but nothing has been done by Congress

during all of these years to accomplish this desire on the part of our splendid citizens. It is commonly known that flood control in this section of the Mississippi River is the greatest problem of its kind in all the world. General Tyler, before our Flood Control Committee hearings this year, testified in part as follows:

It is well known that flood control in the alluvial valley of the lower Mississippi River is the greatest problem of its kind in all the world. For over 50 years, or perhaps 100 years, progress on that plan has been continuous until the protection now afforded is good—better than anybody 25 years ago thought it would be.

After the devastating flood of 1927 the only request our citizens made of the United States was that our National Government give us a fair assurance that the calamity of 1927 would not again occur.

On May 15, 1928, the Congress of the United States recognized and accepted national responsibility for flood control on the main stem or channel of the Mississippi River throughout its alluvial valley, and adopted the Jadwin plan, as set forth in House Document No. 90, Seventieth Congress. The Jadwin plan, among other things, provided for diversions from the main channel of destructive floodwaters in excess of the carrying capacity of the then existing levees, the most important of which diversion was the Boeuf floodway in the critical middle section of the river lying immediately south of the mouth of the Arkansas River and flowing through southeastern Arkansas into Louisiana designated to carry approximately 100,000,000 cubic foot-seconds of water, 6 times the volume of water flowing normally over the Niagara Falls.

The property owners of that area upon the passage of the act assumed that it was necessary for the floodway to be constructed in order to give the maximum levee benefits possible to the greatest area affected by the floods, and while they did not desire to sell their property and very greatly hoped for adequate flood control, they felt that under the guaranty contained in the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States that "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation," they were entitled to equal levee protection or just compensation for their property. They were willing for the authorities to determine which should be done: (1) Levee protection; (2) compensation for property caused by the floodway. I think it can be said that the property owners accepted the decision at that time of Congress, that the sacrifice of their property in the Boeuf floodway was necessary in order to protect the remainder of the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River, and, of course, assumed that they would receive fair and reasonable compensation for their property.

To this end a test suit to collect reasonable compensation for their property was prosecuted through the Supreme Court of the United States under the style of Mrs. Julia Caroline Sponenbarger against United States, and the Court's decision was to the effect that they were not entitled to compensation. Hence, if they are not entitled to compensation, they now take the position that they are entitled to equal levee protection with their neighbors to the north, south, and east of the Mississippi River, such levee protection now being possible, according to the testimony and reports of our Army engineers.

In the report of the Army engineers, contained in Document No. 90, several suggestions for the control of the floodwaters of the Mississippi River were made. They have been very efficient in their work and have secured the maximum benefits from several of the methods suggested in House Document No. 90 to reduce the flood hazards of the Mississippi River. Some of the methods are as follows:

First. Dredging the river annually.
Second. Side channels.
Third. Set-back levees.
Fourth. Straightening river channel.
Fifth. Clearing between levees.
Sixth. Forestry work.
Seventh. A multiplicity of other minor suggestions.

On page 18 of the Commission's report, further to illustrate how successful the efforts of our Army engineers have been in the operation of several methods of flood control, as above mentioned, we find that the Mississippi River has been shortened between the mouth of the White River and the lower end of the Glasscock cut-off approximately 137 miles. This was done by straightening the river channel. It is well established that the Army engineers have very greatly increased the flood-carrying capacity of the Mississippi River through the other methods mentioned above, and, as a consequence, have very greatly reduced the height of crest flow lines of all floods confined between front-line levees.

General Tyler further testified before our Flood Control Committee, as follows:

In 1928, when the existing project was laid down to include a west-side overland floodway in the middle section, the capacity of the main river leveed channel was estimated at about 1,950,000 cubic feet per second, and the capacity of the floodway at about 1,250,000 cubic feet per second. The capacity of the main river leveed channel at Arkansas City is now about 2,600,000 cubic feet per second. Had these conditions existed in 1928 serious consideration quite probably would have been given to confining the project flood between the main levees, for to do so would not have involved such substantial increases in levee heights as were then estimated.

The report of the Mississippi River Commission contained among other things the following statement:

Had the flood conditions of today existed in 1928, consideration also would quite probably have been given then to a west-side floodway of less capacity than the one recommended and adopted.

After much testimony and extensive arguments the Flood Control Committee finally recommended the adoption of plan No. 4, which was the provision of the Overton-Norrell bills, with one modification, to wit: That the levees in the Yazoo Basin on the east bank of the Mississippi River, south of Coahoma-Bolivar County line in said plan, shall have a 2-foot freeboard over the west side of the river in this area.

Last year you very kindly passed the provisions of the Overton-Norrell bill and thereby extended to the citizens of southeast Arkansas and northern Louisiana a new hope. We are greatly encouraged. Work on the levees has already started and if this appropriation is made the work may be continued through the ensuing year. Additional appropriation will be asked from year to year until the levees are constructed according to the bill which passed the House last year. Adequate flood protection shall thereby be extended to the property owners residing upon the west side of the Mississippi River. I hope the appropriation is made. It has the approval of the engineers, Budget Bureau, Appropriations Committee, and the President. It continues the work that you authorized last year.

I thank you.

The Clerk read as follows:

HYDROELECTRIC POWER

Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Mont.: For completing the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Fort Peck Dam, Mont., as authorized by the act approved May 18, 1938 (52 Stat 403), to remain available until expended, $1,300,000.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr O'CONNOR]?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman if he is satisfied that this $1,300,000 will complete the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Fort Peck?

Mr. O'CONNOR. The only information I have on the subject is obtained from the hearings. I notice that the Budget or the President sent a special request to the committee asking for $1,300,000 for the purpose of construction of the powerhouse, surge tanks, and pen stocks.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I call attention to the fact that the language reads, "for completing the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Fort Peck." That places a limitation upon the appropriation to be made for the Fort Peck hydroelectric power plant.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, further reserving the right to object, the Army engineers testified that that amount of money would complete the project?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The testimony is that that question was asked with respect to the power plant at Bonneville. I was unable to find a direct statement on Fort Peck.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Here is the testimony of Colonel Burton, with reference to the gentleman's question.

These additional funds are required for the construction of the powerhouse, surge tanks, and pen stocks.

These additional funds plus those now on hand are required to meet payments under the final contract. * * * By July 1, 1943, it will be ready for the delivery of power. The entire project will probably be completed 6 to 9 months later. We have been requested to expedite the job to produce power.

That is page 93 of the hearings. Then on page 94 Colonel Burton said:

We expect that this will complete it, unless there should be a large amount of delay due to the nonreceipt of materials and things of that kind which would result in claims on the contract. Barring unexpected happenings of that kind, this will complete it.

That is all that the evidence shows as to being sufficient to complete the plant.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana that he may be allowed to extend his remarks?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The amount of $1,300,000 included in this bill is, as pointed out, for the purpose of completion of the power plant at Fort Peck. The primary purpose, of course, in building the Fort Peck Dam was navigation and flood control. Power was incidental. The Congress in 1938 provided for the installation of power facilities. This move on the part of the Congress was a very wise one as all who had given the subject any thought knew that within a short time there would be a dearth of electric power not only in the northwestern section but throughout the United States.

I yesterday touched upon the potential use of this power with reference to mining for such as strategic minerals, and so forth. This power will also be used for irrigation covering great sections of arid country in both Montana and western North Dakota. In places water will be pumped to some considerable height to attain the necessary purposes. Even though power is available in 1943, it is not likely that transmission lines will be installed in time to permit the use of this power for irrigation purposes much before the summer of 1944. It was, indeed, a very wise move on the part of the President to ask for the appropriation included in this bill, namely, $1,300,000, and request that the job of completion of the power plant be expedited.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, resuming the matter, in order that we may have a complete understanding as to just what this does, I would like to ask the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR] if he is satisfied under that testimony that this appropriation is sufficient, and whether the language should remain "for completing the construction"?

Mr. O'CONNOR. My judgment is that it would be clearer in the bill if the bill provided language to the effect that the amount would be used for the continuation of the construction of the plant. However, the highest authority says $1,300,000 is sufficient to complete the plant.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. May I suggest to the gentleman that I think he should satisfy himself on that point, and if there should be some change made in that language, that he seek to have that change made in the Senate.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that upon the conclusion of the reading of the bill we may return to this paragraph for the purpose of further consideration.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I would be willing to have the gentleman strike out the last word and make a speech, but I could not agree to his request.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Power plant, Bonneville Dam, Columbia River, Oreg.: For completing the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Bonneville Dam, Columbia River, Oreg., as authorized by the acts approved August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1038), and August 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731), to remain available until expended, $4,166,000.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday when we had under discussion under the 5-minute rule H. R. 6736, I asked for recognition to urge support of the appropriation for the Bonneville project, which appears on page 9 of the bill, calling for an appropriation of $4,166,000. This amount is in accordance with the Budget estimate and has the support of the committee. This appropriation will furnish the needed funds to complete the power installations in the Bonneville project on the Columbia River. The project calls for 10 generating units with a capacity of 518,400 kilowatts. As shown by the hearings before the committee, pages 96 and 97, 6 of the 10 units have been completed and 5 are now in operation, and the remaining 4, with the funds provided by this bill, will be completed within a period of 2½ years. Most of the units will be completed long before the final completion of the last unit.

It is unnecessary for me to call to your attention the critical situation confronting us in our war effort, in our all-out effort to furnish fighting aircraft not only for our forces on the battle fronts but also for our own defense here in continental United States. The outstanding deficiency in our fighting strength has been aircraft and unquestionably has led to the adverse results in the engagements which we have had thus far. The pool of hydroelectric power produced in the Columbia River area, and particularly the power coming from Bonneville and Grand Coulee, is furnishing the necessary energy to produce much of the aluminum going into airplane construction.

When Bonneville and Grand Coulee shall have been completed, the 518,400 kilowatts at Bonneville, added to the 972,000 kilowatts at Grand Coulee, will make a heavy contribution to the needed hydroelectric power for carrying on aluminum production. General Reybold reported to the committee, as shown on page 98 of the hearings, that during the calendar year 1941 there were generated 1,480,390,000 kilowatt-hours, which is 86 percent of the maximum possible energy which could have been generated by the equipment installed in that project and utilizing the water available. Of this amount, 98.5 percent was delivered to the Bonneville Administrator for sale.

Aluminum is one of the essential materials which we must have in larger quantities than now available if we are to achieve the goal of full production in order to win the war. The Bonneville Dam itself is completed. The water in the Columbia River is available. The transmission lines are rapidly being completed, which will provide the facilities to deliver the power to the manufacturing centers. And it now remains our job to complete the generating units themselves. This appropriation will make possible putting into active production the 10 units in this great project. At Troutdale, near the Bonneville project itself, in my district an aluminum reduction plant is being rushed to completion, being one of a number in the Columbia River area. The Bonneville Power Administration is advancing construction of 2 transmission lines, 1 of 115,000 volts and the other 230,000 volts, to connect with the Troutdale operation. Fifty-six Bonneville contracts have already been executed for power, making a total power commitment of 425,635 kilowatts. The total executed contracts and contracts under active negotiation, as reported by the Bonneville Power Administration, in its release of February 7, aggregate 875,885 kilowatts.

I urge approval of this appropriation recommended by the Budget and the committee, so that the Bonneville project may be completed at the earliest possible moment and the energy put to work in supplying bombers and other fighting planes for our armed forces.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE PANAMA CANAL

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, and construction of additional facilities, including the following: Compensation of all officials and employees; foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; lawbooks; textbooks and books of reference; printing and binding, including printing of annual report; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase or exchange of typewriting, adding and other machines; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; claims for damages to vessels, cargo, crew, or passengers, as authorized by section 10 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, as amended (54 Stat. 387); claims for losses of or damages to property arising from the conduct of authorized business operations; claims for damages to property arising from the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities; acquisition of land and land under water, as authorized in the Panama Canal Act; expenses incurred in assembling, assorting, storing, repairing, and selling material, machinery, and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased or acquired for the construction of the Panama Canal which are unserviceable or no longer needed, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of such sale; expenses incident to conducting hearings and examining estimates for appropriations on the Isthmus; expenses incident to any emergency arising because of calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character not foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; travel expenses when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama Canal to persons engaged in field work or traveling on

official business; not to exceed $2,000 for travel and subsistence expenses of members of the police and fire forces of the Panama Canal incident to their special training in the United States; transportation, including insurance, of public funds and securities between the United States and the Canal Zone; purchase, construction, repair, replacement, alteration, or enlargement of buildings, structures, equipment, and other improvements; and for such other expenses not in the United States as the Governor of the Panama Canal may deem necessary best to promote the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities, all to be expended under the direction of the Governor of the Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

All of us from Pennsylvania know the standing of the Patriot, one of the outstanding newspapers of the State. The colloquy that took place at an earlier hour today with reference to the construction of dams and the attitude of my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], who is chairman of the subcommittee, prompts me to take this time to direct his attention and the attention of the House to an outstanding editorial in the Patriot under date of March 10.

The editorial is entitled "A Threat to Pennsylvania." It is an appeal by an outstanding journalist and able editor to Pennsylvanians to oppose the St. Lawrence seaway project. Emphasis is laid in the editorial not only on the expenditure of funds and that the seaway has no place in the defense program but it emphasizes particularly the threat to the coal-mining industry of the State. The editorial appealed to me. I should like to quote just one paragraph from it, particularly for the benefit of my colleagues from Pennsylvania. I am hopeful that both Republicans and Democrats alike from the Keystone State will stand shoulder to shoulder in opposing the project known as the St. Lawrence seaway.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. SNYDER. I did not know that that project was involved in the bill under consideration.

Mr. DITTER. Answering my friend, I did not know that we had confined the discussion in any way, as we have offered these pro forma amendments to items that were carried in the bill.

Mr. SNYDER. We have not.

Mr. DITTER. It seems to me we have gone far afield on other subjects. I think the St. Lawrence project is within proximate distance of items contained in the bill. I think it is not only relevant but pertinent. So I believe that the editorial I am referring to has a place, and it should have a place, particularly in the mind and heart of my distinguished friend from the coal-mining district of the western part of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HAINES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. No; I cannot yield any further at this time.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I make the point of order, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is out of order in discussing the St. Lawrence project under the 5-minute rule and in reading editorials from some newspaper that is lambasting the administration and the St. Lawrence project. I make the point of order that the gentleman is not in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, may I first correct my distinguished friend from Mississippi for whom I have a high regard by saying that I had not as yet started to read. Up to this point I had carried on an ad lib discussion entirely. If the subject of the St. Lawrence seaway is so distasteful to my friend from Mississippi who is usually most generous and gracious in debate——

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Let me say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I objected because this was some of the usual anti-St. Lawrence propaganda.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. DITTER. Now I should like to proceed in order by reading the paragraph to which I refer.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, before reading that editorial, will the gentleman state what paper it is from?

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I had hoped that someone on the other side would ask that question. If the gentleman knew of the Patriot of Harrisburg as we who come from Pennsylvania do, he would know that its publisher is an outstanding Democrat. My impression has always been that its editorial policy was Democratic. This is a Democratic paper. This is not a Republican sheet. I wanted to compliment the Democratic Party by showing the change of heart on the part of an outstanding Democratic publisher to give expression in an editorial such as this condemning the St. Lawrence seaway and advancing the cause of the coal miners of Pennsylvania. His name is McCormack.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I am not interested in furthering the welfare of the coal barons of Pennsylvania, but I withdraw my objection.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. After I have read one paragraph.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. DITTER. I must yield to the majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. I wanted to call the gentleman's attention to something I believe he wants to correct. He referred to this as a Democratic paper, not a Republican sheet. I think he ought to correct that phrase "Republican sheet."

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I purposely used the word "sheet," sir, for this reason: It indicates our plebeian standing. We are not of the autocracy and the plutocratic group that has fine pages. We do not have the glossed paper, the tinted pictures, the costly steel engravings which the majority has at its command as a result of the Government publicity staffs. All we have are the sheets that the common man can read. Now, Mr. Chairman, I should like to read the paragraph in question and ask unanimous consent to insert the entire editorial at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. That cannot be done in the Committee.

Mr. DITTER. I ask unanimous consent that at this point I may include the editorial in its entirety.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will have to secure that permission in the House.

Mr. DITTER. I will make that request when we go back into the House. The editorial, Mr. Chairman, is a commonsense statement of facts. It is a strong, forthright declaration of principles which are sound. It is a timely warning to the Congress against "pork barrel" legislation. It is an appeal to the men of Pennsylvania to be on their guard against threatened invasions into fields which provide the opportunity for thousands of her people for gainful employment. It is not propaganda such as has been suggested.

The St. Lawrence waterway is not a new proposal. The administration has urged it for a long time. It was advocated before the acceleration of the defense program. The Florida ship canal, Passamaquoddy, and the St. Lawrence were a trio, none of which received approval. More recently the St. Lawrence project has been clothed with a national defense garb. How it can be finished in time to be of value as a part of the defense program has not been made clear. Where we are to get the men, the materials, or the money at this time has not been shown. How we can afford to divert the man-hours from our all-out war effort to this project remains a mystery.

The issue which involves the coal miners, their opportunity to work and earn an honest living is not a new one. As the editorial suggests, we should make every effort to revitalize the stricken coal districts. Is it unreasonable to urge that steps be taken to create more jobs for idle miners? Is it unreasonable to advocate the stimulation of the industry and to oppose its suffocation? Is it unreasonable for Pennsylvanians to guard against an invasion which strikes at the very heart of its industrial life, and which, if successful, would rob thousands of her sons of their livelihood?

But, Mr. Chairman, those of us who oppose the project are not prompted solely by our interests in the Keystone State. Were the project justifiable as a defense effort every worthy Pennsylvanian would subordinate the interests of the State to the welfare of the Nation. Pennsylvania contributes generously to the support of the Federal Government. It has the right to expect protection. It is entitled to the maintenance of safeguards against proposals which would rob the State of millions of dollars in in-

vested capital and in invested work opportunities.

I submit the editorial to which I have referred:

[From the Patriot, Harrisburg, Pa., of March 10, 1942]

THREAT TO PENNSYLVANIA

Despite Nation-wide protest, "pork barrel" legislation at Washington still includes public funds for the extravagant and wasteful St. Lawrence Waterway.

Camouflaged as a defense and navigation proposal, it is essentially another Federal hydroelectric project and, as such, threatens one of Pennsylvania's great bulwarks, the coal industry and all its dependents.

Should Congress finally approve the St. Lawrence project, not only would many millions of tax dollars be taken from the American people for a job that would be years in building, but afterward and for endless years, many millions of dollars would be taken from the operators and miners of coal because of the substitution of water for steam in the generation of electricity. Furthermore, it would cut into the supply of materials urgently needed for war.

So incalculable is likely to be the loss suffered by Pennsylvania from this fantastic and uneconomic Federal program that selfish as well as patriotic interests suggests an all-Pennsylvania effort to eliminate it. The threat to the State's welfare and one of its basic industries is so real that the full extent of it should be ascertained by expert investigation.

To this end Governor James would be justified in summoning a non-partisan conference of capable Pennsylvanians, who could plan the raising of sufficient funds to employ experts and engineers to study the paralyzing effects, not only on the mining industry, but the railroads of this State, once the generation of power on the St. Lawrence starts competing with power generated by steam from Pennsylvania coal.

Such a study would reveal to what extent steam-generated power is more economic than power from the costly installation of dams and other works on the St. Lawrence. It could find to what extent the coal mines of the State would be crippled and the loss of coal tonnage the railroads would suffer, if coal now or to be used later in the generation of electric power loses its present and potential markets.

The findings of such a conference would make hard-hitting ammunition for Pennsylvania's United States Senators and Congressmen in smashing the St. Lawrence project in Washington Certainly these representatives of the people can offer no excuse against doing their utmost to protect the welfare of their home State.

Federal projects like the St. Lawrence inflict double punishment on such coal-producing States as Pennsylvania; not only are the taxes of Pennsylvania used to build such projects but later, through competition with water power, the dollars of investment, capital, wages, railroad rates involved in the mining and transportation of coal are impaired.

As has been said repeatedly, if the Federal Government has concern for the welfare of Pennsylvanians, it will nurse rather than curse the ailing coal industry of this State. Instead of suffocating mining it would stimulate it; revitalize the stricken coal districts; create more jobs for idle miners; supply tonnage for railroads, with corresponding increases in jobs and in mercantile and other sales throughout the State.

Pennsylvania ought not to sit dumb before this threat to its welfare—it need not. With the findings of an expert commission, Pennsylvania can go to Washington and "spike" the St. Lawrence waterway for the unwise, ill-timed, discredited fantasy its dreamers have made of it.

One reason Governor James called the legislature in special session was to consider wartime emergencies. The threat to Pennsylvania in the St. Lawrence waterway is a war as well as peacetime danger. The legislature could recognize and meet it with appropriate action.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am very much opposed to this amendment. As I read the bill the pro forma amendment has to do with the Panama Canal, its maintenance, its operation, and other things connected with it.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PITTENGER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. As the gentleman knows, these enemies of the St. Lawrence power project were enemies also of the Panama Canal.

Mr. PITTENGER. The gentleman is correct; and they were opposed to the Panama Canal as they are to all great projects that are of great benefit to the American people. The Panama Canal is a rivers and harbors project; it is a transportation project; it is in line with these two projects in the Arkansas valley that were turned down this afternoon, a move that this House will regret. It is in line with the deepening of the Delaware River that makes Philadelphia a port instead of a little mud fishing hole.

Mr. CULKIN Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PITTENGER. I yield.

Mr. CULKIN Is it not a fact, I ask the gentleman from Minnesota, that the same influences that are now opposing the St. Lawrence seaway attempted to sabotage the Panama Canal?

Mr. PITTENGER. They have attempted to sabotage everything that was of benefit to the American people.

I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. The gentleman from New York called the gentleman's attention to the fact that when we were trying to build the Panama Canal this same old influence, like the Irishman's horsefly he thought was a hornet—they have changed their suits, but we know their voices. They were raising the same objections then and making the same vicious fight against the building of the Panama Canal. And again, let me call attention to the fact they made the same fight against the supplementary locks of the Panama Canal

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DITTER. Does the gentleman from Minnesota have the floor or does the gentleman from Mississippi have the floor?

Mr. PITTENGER. Oh, I know who has the floor. I do not need any advice on transportation or on who has the floor. I am slightly familiar with both subjects.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PITTENGER. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman has enumerated here a great many benefits.

Mr. PITTENGER. There is the Snake River in Idaho, and I am in favor of that.

Mr. WHITE. Is not the Panama Canal vital to national defense at this time?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes; if we did not have that I do not know what we would do. I want to say in all seriousness that these power projects in the Arkansas Valley, which is a long, long way from my home, are of absolute benefit and value to the American people, and you are going to regret the action you took this afternoon.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PITTENGER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I agree with the gentleman's last statement. I would like to ask him whether he does not feel that in connection with the things we consider in this House we have got to consider them from a purely national standpoint and not from the standpoint of any one State or section?

Mr. PITTENGER. May I say to the gentleman that the world is on fire. This country is facing a problem it has never faced before. If we do not get rid of the sectional viewpoint, we are doing damage to America.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PITTENGER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. We have heard a lot of talk about power projects. Can the gentleman tell us how we can get some of this power to General MacArthur?

Mr. PITTENGER. I will leave that up to the War Production Board, the Army, the Navy, and the Commander in Chief. That is their job. If we all put our shoulders to the wheel and develop our domestic economy 100 percent we will be doing something practical here that will set in motion the forces that I hope will bring aid to General MacArthur.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PITTENGER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. I would like to have the gentleman clarify a question in my mind.

Mr. PITTENGER. On the Panama Canal?

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Is the gentleman for or against the St. Lawrence seaway?

Mr. PITTENGER. I am 100 percent in favor of it.

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PITTENGER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. I just want to ask how long it is going to take to do this St. Lawrence seaway job?

Mr. PITTENGER. I do not care how long it takes. The sooner it is started the quicker it is done. We need it now, and we will need it 4 years from now.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the inquiry of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] to the chairman of the subcommittee the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] was for the purpose of eliciting information although not with respect to a matter under consideration. He undertook to ask the gentleman's attitude with respect to the St. Lawrence seaway project which, of course, is not under consideration. It would have been in order, of course, for a question to have been propounded to the gentleman in charge of this pending appropriation bill the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] with respect to his attitude on the principal matter under consideration, to wit, flood control.

Mr. Chairman, after the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for 40 years and more, had pleaded and pleaded with the Congress of the United States to provide for the protection of the great city of Pittsburgh, reminding Congress and the country repeatedly, that the State of Pennsylvania had contributed greatly to the revenues of the Nation, it remained for the Congress under the present administration to adopt, in 1936, the Flood Control Act, under which one reservoir after the other—six in all—have been constructed, with the assistance of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] and under appropriations by the subcommittee, of which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] is chairman. As a result of his championing those projects the city of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh area are now being protected by flood-control reservoirs that have been constructed under authorizations and appropriations of the Congress of the United States. No Member has been more vigilant and active in behalf of flood control throughout the United States, and especially in Pennsylvania, than the capable and efficient chairman of the subcommittee of the War Department appropriations for both military and civil functions, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER].

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, since the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER], representing as he says, the interests of the coal producers of Pennsylvania, sees fit to rise and attack the administration's program for the development of power in the St. Lawrence, may I say to him that we went through the testimony on that bill for months and months. We had before us the representatives of the administration who are now charged with the duty of supplying the implements of war, and they all testified that this St. Lawrence dam, this St. Lawrence power project, that would provide for the American people more than 6,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year, is absolutely necessary from the standpoint of national defense. Not only that, but Mr. Knudsen himself came before the committee, and when asked if we did not already have a surplus of power, stated:

> We not only do not have a surplus of power, but we never will have a surplus of power.

They have tried to tell you that it would take years and years to construct it, the same old argument they used against the Tennessee Valley Authority, the same old argument they used against the developments on the Columbia River. Now, as a matter of fact, it would take only 18 months of straight work, if they could work the entire year.

If the weather would permit them to work the year around, the St. Lawrence project can be constructed in 18 months.

Mr. DITTER and Mr. VAN ZANDT rose.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I yield to either one of the gentlemen representing the coal districts of Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. I think the gentleman is fair enough that he would want me to correct something on the record with reference to the district that I represent. I do not represent a coal district.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I know that, but the gentleman is speaking for the coal interests.

Mr. DITTER. What I want to say to the gentleman is that all I was doing was subscribing to the sentiment of a Democratic editor with reference to the St. Lawrence seaway.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I decline to yield further. I fear he was reading some more coal operators' propaganda, or railroad propaganda.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Of course, I represent a coal district.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Yes.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Can the gentleman tell us when the St. Lawrence seaway bill will reach the floor?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. If I had my way, it would have been here before now. I am hopeful that it will be here within the next few days, or at least in the next few weeks.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I yield for a question.

Mr. MAY. I come from a coal district. Does the gentleman know that Mr. Gano Dunn, the most noted engineer in this country, testified before the House Appropriations Committee and before the Senate Appropriations Committee that electricity can be produced cheaper from coal than it can from hydro?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I do not know whether he testified to that effect or not, but I know it is not being produced more cheaply. Besides, this power in these streams belongs to us. It belongs to the American people. It is now going to waste and running wanton to the sea, and it will be doing so for all time to come unless it is developed.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. On the question of whether or not you can produce electricity cheaper with coal, that depends altogether on whether you have the coal and where you have the coal.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Certainly, and the cost of that coal.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. In a place where you do not have the coal it obviously will not work.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. This power is in the very region where power is going to be needed most because of the density of population. The people within the distribution radius of this project are now overcharged more than $400,000,000 a year for their electric lights and power.

Mr. CULKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CULKIN. The past opposition to the Bonneville Dam, the Grand Coulee, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, I assume, covers its face in shame today. This by reason of this power being gravely needed for national defense.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. That is true. Did not the gentleman just now hear some of them speaking?

Mr. CULKIN. I was with them on some of those projects. I plead guilty. Today, however, Bonneville, T. V. A., and Grand Coulee are now an essential part of national defense. We could not make war without them. I hope history will not repeat itself in the case of these gentlemen.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Of course, this country would be paralyzed if it were not for the Tennessee Valley Authority and the developments on the Columbia River.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Bringing the question of coal into the discussion of the St. Lawrence seaway is just about as ridiculous as if, 25 years ago, producers of oats had opposed the manufacture of automobiles on the theory that the new gasoline buggies would displace horses and thereby reduce the market for oats. Their position would have been no more absurd than the present position of the coal producers on the St. Lawrence issue.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Is it not a fact that the coal consumption in the Tennessee Valley has increased almost 1,000 percent since the hydroelectric plants were put in, because they have to have it for stand-by plants?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. McGRANERY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Mississippi may proceed for 1 additional minute.

Mr. DITTER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania should have 5 minutes rather than 1 minute. My regard for him and his ability is such that I think he should have 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has asked unanimous consent that the gentleman from Mississippi be permitted to proceed for 1 additional minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGRANERY. I just wanted half a minute to inform my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER], that the authoritative newspaper he held up for the edification of the House, a Democratic newspaper, supported Mr. Willkie in 1940.

Mr HOFFMAN. He is a Democrat.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. It certainly ought to be in good standing with the power trust if it supported Willkie. That answers everything that has been said on the other side of the aisle.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, anyone listening to the debate yesterday would have gotten the idea that it was up to Congress to save a little money sometime and that this was the time. The folks back home, if my letters are any indication, are still disgusted with Congress. They have not taken us back into the family circle nor forgiven us for that pensions-for-Congressmen business nor for our rubber-stamp qualities. We are still on probation.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. I should like to ask the gentleman whether he knows that a very substantial number of common-sense Democrats supported Willkie last year just the way the editor of this paper did?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not know much about that Willkie campaign. I have tried to forget as much of it as I could.

This is what I wanted to say. Talking in a large store operated by a couple of farmers who have made a success of merchandising as well as of farming—farmers sometimes operate stores in Michigan when they get ahead a little bit—they asked me, "What are you fellows doing down there in Washington?" I said—and this was more than a year ago—"Oh, you know we are spending some more money." One word brought on another, until several were taking part, and the remarks became real personal. One fellow jumped all over me and he said, "You have not done a thing down there but just talk, and you have not gotten anywhere." I told him I had but 1 vote out of 435. Another fellow said—they were both friends of mine—"Clare is one of the best of them down there." Naturally I did not dispute that; he said that I was doing all right here, and then the first man said, "Yes; I know he is, but," he said, "the whole blankity-blank outfit does not amount to a tinker's damn" Now, Mr. Chairman, there are a lot of folks who think that same way. We have given blank checks; we have tried to shirk responsibility. We do not insist upon protection for workers. We let money be wasted.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; you have the radio—a broadcast—every few days. I have not.

Now there is no joke about the way the people are acting and talking about Congress. Let me tell you something. I may be mistaken, but the letters I get indicate that the folks are dissatisfied with all of us, regardless of party, regardless of our individual records. They want us to straighten things out—to be ourselves. These fellows down in the departments would not like anything better than to have an entirely new Congress, none of whom would be up to any of the tricks that they like to play. Do you not see where we are caught? We all may be in for taking a licking come November. While that may be a good thing for national defense, the way we are acting or failing to act, yet I am sure that is not a very popular idea here among ourselves. Congress will not be able to duck the wrath of the people just because some executive fails in his duty when it is also our duty to see that action is taken.

Let me read to you what this young man from home—Aubrey Brady—writes:

> People out here are beginning to be very uneasy and some wonderment and bewilderment is in their conversation, not to mention anger and resentment, at some of the news coming from Washington.

Listen to this:

> They want to know why it is necessary to be continually voting more money when the huge sums previously voted are not used up. Why are we being given good news of engagements for a day or two, then the Japs win the battle? Where are those men that they were told were on their way there, with equipment, etc.? Why are we sending men east when the immediate trouble is in the Pacific, which is west? When are those people who are telling us we don't know what it is all about going to start proving they know what it is all about? Our people, like all others who are thinking, do know what it is all about. How can they help it, with their sons, brothers, husbands, fathers, neighbors in the service; when they are being forced from work, buying bonds, paying taxes, skimping to keep going on, without asking for help, and then being told that they do not realize how serious it is. Do you people in Congress really think we are simple because we are not on a Government pay roll somewhere?
>
> What they [our people] would like to know is this: When are we going on the offensive; when are we going to attack where it will hurt? If our forces are not ready, when will they be ready? Are all of our officers McClellans except MacArthur? Clare, these people are tired of being treated like simpletons and cowards by the people who are running this war.

There is food for thought and reason for action packed in that letter.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, I will confess that I do have the advantage of the radio. It took me 4 years to learn that. I did not have a monopoly of the floor. I had to yield that to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]. I wish to say that those two gentlemen who told him that certain Members of Congress would have to go back home or quit shooting off their mouths too much, certainly were his friends. He recognizes the fact they are friends of his and he does not realize just what good friends they were, as is patent by the consistent behavior the gentleman has followed.

Now, there are a few gentlemen here on the floor of the House that would do themselves a wonderful service if they would keep quiet since Pearl Harbor. Mr. HOFFMAN is one of those gentlemen. A man taking the position that the very excellent gentleman took on the floor here, with that ability to talk, I think has shed less light on more subjects than any man on the floor since I have been here, but one who voted against everything that was to prepare this Nation for the position it is in now, one who voted against drafting soldiers when we needed them more than we ever had; one who voted against increasing our Navy; one who voted against every measure we have had up, practically, to prepare this Nation for defense, should be the last one now to get up and plague and to flay and flail those who are trying to do something to go to town and fight our battles when the Nation is confronted with the danger it is now.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATRICK. Oh, certainly, I could not fail to do so.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I shall not at this time attempt to answer those inaccuracies to show the complete lack of foundation for the statements to which the gentleman has just given voice. Some other occasion will be used for that purpose and I shall then point out that the policies I have advocated we now know were better than those followed, and had they been adopted we would not now be in the unprepared condition in which we find ourselves. I ask the gentleman this question: Was the potato peeling which the gentleman carried on while acting as a picket down at the White House a defense activity?

Mr. PATRICK. Yes; it was, because the gentleman knows he begged me for the peelings to keep them as souvenirs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

> SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I had sought recognition earlier in the debate, but what I have to say will be equally appropriate here. Appropriations for our vital installations in the Panama Canal Zone are before us in this paragraph, but they are not in dispute, and I should like to speak in a general way about another extremely important matter.

Today in making appropriations of public money consideration should be given to one question and one question alone: How will this appropriation contribute to the winning of the war and

the saving of American lives? All other questions, however important they may be in peacetime, are absolutely unimportant and unworthy of consideration at this time.

An unhappy situation exists in many of the Government departments. The division chief in the bureau wants to glorify himself and his division by grasping as much money as possible for his division and by having under his direction the largest possible number of people. The more money he spends and the more people he employs the more important he feels himself to be. He does not devise means of reducing the number of his employees and the amount of money spent. He does exactly the opposite. This practice is indefensible in time of peace, and in time of war it is nothing short of disloyalty to the Government. This practice must be stopped.

In this particular bill for the civil functions of the War Department there was originally an item of one-half million dollars for flood-control surveys and studies, a work of importance but having no direct relation to the war effort. This work was begun in 1938. Nine million dollars have been spent in surveys and plans, but actual work has been begun upon only one project. Two hundred and seventy-five million dollars of proposed work has been surveyed and plans made for actual development. This gives a good backlog of work which will be available for immediate consideration after the end of the war.

This work is directed in the Department of Agriculture by Mr. E. J. Utz, a man of fine ability and high degree of patriotism. In evidence thereof I quote the following from the hearings on this bill:

Mr. MAHON. I think we are interested in this country, in trying to eliminate work that can be suspended for the time on account of the war. I am wondering if, in connection with this item, you could almost fold up this thing until the war is over.

Mr. UTZ. Yes; we could fold this up. Of course, we have to recognize that we have a lot of work here that is not completed. There would be considerable waste, because we could not get the same people back to pick up where we left off. It would be very wasteful. But if it is essential to do that in connection with the war, I do not think there is anything that cannot be eliminated at this time

Mr. MAHON. It just impresses me this way: You have referred to these projects, from the Kickapoo River, in Wisconsin, on down the line, to many of them in Texas, in which the people, even those who live in those areas, are not as much interested as they are in the war; they are interested in the war more than they are in this long-range planning. And, as you know, planning never comes to an end.

Now, you have worked on this since 1938 and not a spade has been turned actually to prevent erosion, has there?

Mr. UTZ. Yes; there has; on the Los Angeles project.

Mr. MAHON. That is the only place where you have actually done anything but plan?

Mr. UTZ. That is the only place where funds have been released to us with which to start actual control work.

Mr. MAHON. And about all that will happen if we suspended the operation of your agency now would be a suspension of plans?

Mr. UTZ. That is correct.

OFFICE SPACE USED IN WASHINGTON

Mr. MAHON. We need office space in Washington rather badly for defense agencies. How much room do you occupy?

* * * * *

Mr. MAHON. Would you put in the record approximately the number of square feet that you use for office space?

Mr. UTZ. Yes, sir. The 77 people now employed in Washington use 8,625 square feet of space. About 500 square feet of this space will be released April 1.

Mr. MAHON. The Government is in need of highly specialized people. Nearly all of your people are college men?

Mr. UTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHON. Well trained?

Mr. UTZ. Yes. sir.

Mr. MAHON. Many of them engineers?

Mr UTZ. Not as many as we really need. We have lost more engineers than from any other group.

Mr. MAHON. But you are glad to lose them for the war.

Mr. UTZ. Yes, sir. Mr. Munns just tells me that most of the engineers we still have left are above draft age.

Mr. MAHON. But they are not necessarily above the age of usefulness, are they?

Mr. UTZ. No.

* * * * *

Mr. MAHON. I do not mean to appear antagonistic—I am very strong for this program of soil conservation; I am just asking these questions in order to make up my mind whether I, as one Member of Congress, am willing to go along with a continuation of this program when the world is on fire.

Will you also advise me approximately how much money it would cost to carry out the $9,000,000 worth of plans that you have made since 1938; that is, to develop the projects that you have planned?

Mr. UTZ. I suspect that it would run to somewhere around $275,000,000 or above.

Mr. MAHON. In other words, the idea of planning now for the time when the war is over, which is a very indefinite thing, would not hold so well, because we have already planned a lot of things that would take a long time to complete?

Mr. UTZ. Yes, sir.

And so the half-million-dollar item was eliminated from the bill in committee.

A tremendous sum of money can be saved for the war effort if we will suspend for the duration of the war nonessential projects and programs however attractive they may be as peacetime projects. And what is equally important, essential manpower will be released for the winning of the war.

There is no doubt but that millions of dollars are being spent on Government employees and projects which could be eliminated altogether or at least suspended until the war is over.

I reassert the necessity of testing every appropriation item with the question: How will this appropriation contribute to the winning of the war and the saving of American lives?

This test is sound, and you may be sure that it will meet with the hearty approval of those who are paying their taxes this month and who are confronted with higher taxes in the immediate future. It will also meet with the approval of American sons who face the enemy on the battle fronts of the world.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 6 No part of any money appropriated by this act or any other act, except the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Executive Office," and acts making appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, shall be used for the purchase or exchange of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle without the specific approval of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RABAUT: Page 18, line 5, strike out the words "without the specific approval of" and insert "if such purchase or exchange interferes with the priorities or quotas for military and naval purposes, as determined respectively by."

Mr. TABER rose.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

Mr. TABER. I reserve the point of order on the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I submit that the point of order comes too late. The purpose of this amendment is clarifying. Here we have the Army and the Navy, the two busiest agencies of the Federal Government. According to the language in the bill every person from a doctor to the 10,000 employees of the F. B. I. would be required to go to the Army and Navy for permission to buy or exchange a car. It is just another job placed upon the two agencies of the Government that now have a great amount of work, more than they can possibly do at the present time. To put it in the language of the street, they already have their hands full. What does this proposed amendment do? It strikes out on page 18 of the bill the words "without specific approval of" and inserts "if such a purchase or exchange interferes with the priorities or quotas for military and naval purposes as determined respectively by" the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. In other words, it gives priority to the Army and the Navy for the purposes you desire, and stops every Tom, Dick, and Harry from requiring their decision in every specific case of purchasing or exchanging an automobile. This is a good amendment and should pass.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, the committee accepts the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 7. This act may be cited as the "War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1943."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say a word in appreciation of the form in which the bill has been presented to the House, and of the admirable way in which it has been handled by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER]. His subcommittee has had the primary responsibility for the appropriations providing for the War Department, and to them is due in large part the advanced degree of preparedness in which the country finds itself at this critical time.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania is perhaps as well acquainted with the Military Establishment and its needs as any

Member of either the House or the Senate. He has made frequent personal inspection of facilities, both here and abroad, and has a wide and intimate acquaintance with the activities for which the bill provides. It was through his earnest suggestion that the tests were made which resulted in the adoption of the Garand rifle, so highly praised by General MacArthur in his report from Bataan.

Equal credit is due the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS], and both the majority and minority members of the subcommittee. Too much cannot be said in commendation of their work on the annual bills, the supplementary bills, and the bill now before the House. At a time when the need of Army personnel and armament was a much mooted question, and frequently in the face of bitter criticism, they sponsored appropriations without which the Army and the country would today find itself in an embarassing state of unpreparedness. No agency of the Congress has exhibited a higher degree of patriotism or statesmanship. They are entitled to the appreciation of the Congress and the country.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. For many years the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] has been the ranking minority member of this subcommittee. His efforts to bring in a coordinated bill for national defense have been outstanding. It is largely due to his efforts that the Congress has provided large sums of money to provide for experimentation and development of our airplane and the other implements of war. I think the Congress of the United States and the people at this time owe to Mr. POWERS a great debt of gratitude. He has done a wonderful job.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BULWINKLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 6736, and directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the chair will put them en grosse.

The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEND-LEASE ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 661)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read by the Clerk, and together with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith to the Congress a report on the first year of lend-lease operations.

One year ago, in passing the Lend-Lease Act, the American people dedicated their material resources to the defeat of the Axis. We knew then that to strengthen those who were fighting the Axis was to strengthen the United States. We recognized then the lesson that has since been hammered home to us by Axis treachery and Axis arms—that the rulers of Germany and Japan would never stop until they were thrown from power or America was forced to its knees.

Now that we have had to dedicate our manpower as well as our material resources to the defeat of the Axis, the American people know the wisdom of the step they took 1 year ago today. Had not the nations fighting aggression been strengthened and sustained—their armed forces with weapons, their factories with materials, their people with food—our presently grave position might indeed be desperate. But for the continued resistance of these steadfast peoples, the full force of the enemy might now be battering at our own ports and gateways.

Lend-lease has given us experience with which to fight the aggressor. Lend-lease has expanded our productive capacity for the building of guns and tanks and planes and ships. The weapons we made and shipped have been tested in actual combat on a dozen battlefields, teaching lessons of untold value.

Lend-lease is now a prime mechanism through which the United Nations are pooling their entire resources. Under the Lend-Lease Act, we send our arms and materials to the places where they can best be used in the battle against the Axis. Through reciprocal lend-lease provisions we receive arms and materials from the other United Nations when they can best be used by us.

The war can only be won by contact with the enemies, and by attack upon them. That takes time, for the United Nations need more and still more equipment and transportation. Success will come dearly, at the price of defeats and losses. The offensive that the United Nations must and will drive into the heart of the Axis will take the entire strength that we possess.

For that combined strength we can thank the decision we took a year ago today. With that combined strength we go forward along the steep road to victory.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 11, 1942.*

W. M. HURLEY AND JOE WHITSON—VETO MESSAGE (H. DOC. NO. 660)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States which was read by the Clerk:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 3200, a bill "Conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of W. M. Hurley and Joe Whitson."

The bill would confer jurisdiction on the court to adjudicate the claims of W. M. Hurley and Joe Whitson, of North Little Rock, Ark., against the United States for alleged damages resulting from the breaking of a dike constructed by the United States Government on the Arkansas River near property belonging to them.

On October 14, 1940, I withheld my approval from a bill (H. R. 775) authorizing payment of the sum of $500 to W. M. Hurley and the sum of $1,500 to Joe Whitson for damages to their property as the result of the alleged failure of the United States to keep in repair a dike constructed on the Arkansas River.

I pointed out in my veto message that in making this improvement for the benefit of navigation the Government did not impliedly contract with adjoining or nearby landowners or assume a moral obligation to keep it in repair and protect them from the consequences of a break, and that it had not been shown that the improvement itself, either directly or indirectly, caused the damage to the property of the claimants but rather was the result of unprecedented high river conditions obtaining in February 1938, and the impingement of the flood water due to the dumping of old automobiles and other refuse in the river.

If it is the wish of the Congress that the court be given jurisdiction to pass upon the merits of this case, such jurisdiction should be granted on a basis which would protect the interests of the Federal Government.

The provisions of the bill under consideration are at least ambiguous as they fail to provide that the Government should be liable only in the event that negligence on its part is shown and are subject to an interpretation that the Government assumes liability for the damages, if they are established, without requiring proof of negligence. Regardless of any other considerations, the court should not be given jurisdiction in such a manner as will enable it to render judgment in favor of the claimants unless it found that there was negligence on the part of the Government, which resulted in the property damage.

I regret, therefore, that I find it necessary to withhold my approval from the bill.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The WHITE HOUSE, *March 11, 1942.*

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and the message and bill referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered printed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to find out, if I could, from the majority leader what the legislative program will be for the rest of the day?

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, the Dies resolution will be taken up immediately and the debate will be for 1 hour, as I understand. After that we will take up the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill in the hope of disposing of the parity provision this afternoon.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. We will probably get through with parity and that is all as far as the agricultural appropriation bill is concerned today?

Mr. McCORMACK. That would be my suggestion to the extent to which we should go today. After the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill is concluded the Rogers bill will be taken up. The gentleman asked me personally a few moments ago about the Rogers bill. That will come next in order after the appropriation bill.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. MAY. Is it probably the fact that we will not reach the Rogers bill before Friday, or may that be reached tomorrow?

Mr. McCORMACK. I wish I could answer the gentleman, but that depends entirely upon the House and how long the debate continues. The Rogers bill is next in order after the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill. I am hopeful that the situation will be such that we can finish those two matters this week and the House can adjourn over Saturday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The Department of Agriculture appropriation bill and then the Rogers bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. The Rogers bill can come up on Friday if the situation is such that it may be considered at that time.

Mr. MAY. I wonder if we could not agree to let the Rogers bill come up on Friday?

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, it is next in order. You cannot displace the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill with the Rogers bill, so it follows this bill.

Mr. MAY. I did not want to displace it. I would rather it would come up on Friday, if possible, than tomorrow. If we are sure we can have enough to do today and tomorrow to keep us busy, it could go over until Friday.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think there will be enough debate on this bill tomorrow to consume the afternoon. That is my impression.

[Here the gavel fell.]

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I understand I am to be recognized to ask for consideration of House Resolution 420.

In that connection I am going to ask unanimous consent that I may have 15 additional minutes, for this reason: Originally the Rules Committee voted for 3 hours' general debate. Yesterday that was rescinded, and only 1 hour has been permitted under the general rules of the House. I have made some promises to Members, believing that the 3 hours would be forthcoming. I have done everything in my power to try to satisfy a few gentlemen who have asked me for time, and therefore I would appreciate it if I could have unanimous consent for 15 additional minutes.

Mr. FISH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I have no objection if the minority side could also have 15 minutes. We have a great number of requests on this side. I would be very glad to have the request granted, but it is a very bad precedent to establish if the gentleman should confine it to 15 minutes for himself only.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SABATH. I am doing so because of the fact that at the time when the 3 hours were rescinded——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS] has already objected.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 420, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities is authorized to continue the investigation begun under authority of House Resolution 282 of the Seventy-fifth Congress, and continued under House Resolution 26 of the Seventy-sixth Congress, and continued under House Resolution 321 of the Seventy-sixth Congress, and continued under House Resolution 90 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and for such purposes said committee shall have the same power and authority as that conferred upon it by said House Resolution 282 of the Seventy-fifth Congress and shall report to the House as soon as practicable, but not later than January 3, 1943, the results of its investigations, together with its recommendations for necessary legislation.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SABATH. I presume the gentleman from New York wishes me to yield him the usual time?

Mr. FISH. The usual 30 minutes, not 29½.

Mr. SABATH. I was in hopes, in view of what has been said, that the gentleman would not ask for more than 20 minutes that I might have a chance to keep the promises I made.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, in view of the fact that the Committee had originally decided on 3 hours, that the time for general debate be fixed at 2 hours.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that general debate on the resolution be extended to 2 hours. Is there objection?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I will proceed for a few minutes only in order that I may keep faith with those gentlemen to whom I promised time. Personally, I feel that we, and the country likewise, have much more important matters to take up our time than debating a resolution extending the life of the Dies committee. The committee has already been investigating for 3 years and 10 months and has expended $385,000—more than any other committee in the history of the House—and, in addition, nearly an additional $90,000 has been expended for printing.

I regret that I am obliged to oppose the passage of the resolution to continue the Dies committee, because it has failed to penetrate and investigate the real Fascists and Nazis of this country that are really the greatest danger to our country.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the time has been taken away from me that I originally intended to have, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I originally helped to create the Dies committee, and in great measure was responsible for the gentleman from Texas being made chairman of that committee.

At that time, he assured me that the committee under his chairmanship would continue to penetrate all subversive and un-American activities that were brought to light by the McCormack-Dickstein committee. However, within a few months, I was obliged to urge him to proceed to investigate these Nazi un-American activities as he had promised.

Personally I know Mr. DIES is a very capable and resourceful gentleman. He is a splendid publicist and has received greater publicity than any Member in the United States because of the speeches and releases he has made and issued from time to time.

Unfortunately he has failed to keep the pledge that he made to the House and to me to carry on the work for which his committee was created. I regret that, notwithstanding his ability, he has permitted himself to be misled by shrewd and vicious Nazi-Fascist propagandists. In this connection, George Sylvester Viereck and the many Nazi-Fascist agents and propagandists have succeeded in diverting attention from their activities by continuously charging everyone who has tried to unmask them and their stooges with being Communists or connected with organizations with communistic leanings. They have succeeded in

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6736

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, namely:

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of superintendents and the superintendent at Mexico City, and other employees; purchase of grave sites; purchase of tools and materials; repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arlington National Cemetery, and that portion of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has title and the graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves, and including the burial site of Pushmataha, a Choctaw Indian chief; repair to roadways but not to more than a single approach road to any national cemetery constructed under special Act of Congress; for headstones or markers for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under the Acts approved March 3, 1873 (24 U. S. C. 279), February 3, 1879 (24 U. S. C. 280), March 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 56), March 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 768), February 26, 1929 (24 U. S. C. 280a), and April 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 142), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States in Cuba and China to mark the places where American soldiers fell; care, protection,

and maintenance of the Confederate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the Confederate burial plats owned by the United States in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery at Rock Island; and for care and maintenance of graves used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries, $832,345: *Provided,* That no railroad shall be permitted upon any right-of-way which may have been acquired by the United States leading to a national cemetery, or to encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and maintained by the United States: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any roadway not owned by the United States within the corporate limits of any city, town, or village.

SIGNAL CORPS

ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

For operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Alaska Communication System, including travel allowances and travel in kind as authorized by law, and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, $227,840, to be derived from the receipts of the Alaska Communication System which have been covered into the Treasury of the United States, and to remain available until the close of

1 the fiscal year 1944: *Provided,* That the Secretary of War
2 shall report to Congress the extent and cost of any exten-
3 sions and betterments which may be effected under this
4 appropriation.

5 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

6 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

7 To be immediately available and to be expended under
8 the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision
9 of the Chief of Engineers, and to remain available until
10 expended:

11 RIVERS AND HARBORS

12 For the preservation and maintenance of existing river
13 and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such projects
14 heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests
15 of commerce and navigation; for survey of northern and
16 northwestern lakes and other boundary and connecting waters
17 as heretofore authorized, including the preparation, correction,
18 printing, and issuing of charts and bulletins and the investi-
19 gation of lake levels; for prevention of obstructive and injuri-
20 ous deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New
21 York City; for expenses of the California Débris Commission
22 in carrying on the work authorized by the Act approved
23 March 1, 1893, as amended (33 U. S. C. 661, 678, and
24 683); for removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or
25 endangering navigation as authorized by law; for operating

1 and maintaining, keeping in repair, and continuing in use
2 without interruption any lock, canal (except the Panama
3 Canal), canalized river, or other public works for the use
4 and benefit of navigation belonging to the United States,
5 including maintenance of the Hennepin Canal in Illinois; for
6 payment annually of tuition fees of not to exceed fifty student
7 officers of the Corps of Engineers at civil technical institutions
8 under the provisions of section 127a of the National Defense
9 Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 535); for examinations, sur-
10 veys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors; for printing and
11 binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodi-
12 cals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office
13 of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this
14 appropriation, including such printing as may be authorized
15 by the Committee on Printing of the House of Representa-
16 tives, either during a recess or session of Congress, of surveys
17 authorized by law, and such surveys as may be printed during
18 a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustrations, as
19 documents of the next succeeding session of Congress, and
20 for the purchase of six motorboats: *Provided,* That no part of
21 this appropriation shall be expended for any preliminary
22 examination, survey, project, or estimate not authorized by
23 law, $57,502,500: *Provided,* That from this appropriation
24 the Secretary of War may, in his discretion and on the
25 recommendation of the Chief of Engineers based on the

1 recommendation by the Board of Rivers and Harbors in the
2 review of a report or reports authorized by law, expend such
3 sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor
4 channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public
5 agency, outside of harbor lines and serving essential needs of
6 general commerce and navigation, such work to be subject
7 to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in
8 his report or reports thereon: *Provided further,* That no
9 appropriation under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year
10 1943 shall be available for any expenses incident to oper-
11 ating any power-driven boat or vessel on other than Gov-
12 ernment business: *Provided further,* That not to exceed
13 $1,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available
14 for the support and maintenance of the Permanent Inter-
15 national Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for
16 the payment of the actual expenses of the properly accredited
17 delegates of the United States to the meeting of the Con-
18 gresses and of the Commission.

19 FLOOD CONTROL

20 Flood control, general: For the construction and mainte-
21 nance of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood
22 control, and for other purposes, in accordance with the pro-
23 visions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936,
24 as amended and supplemented, including printing and bind-
25 ing, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals,

1 and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of
2 the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this
3 appropriation, and for preliminary examinations and sur-
4 veys of and contingencies in connection with flood-control
5 projects authorized by law, $128,273,700: *Provided,*
6 That funds appropriated herein may be used for flood-
7 control work on the Salmon River, Alaska, as author-
8 ized by law: *Provided further,* That funds appropriated
9 herein may be used to execute detailed surveys, pre-
10 pare plans and specifications, and to procure options on
11 land and property necessary for the construction of author-
12 ized flood-control projects or for flood-control projects con-
13 sidered for selection in accordance with the provisions of
14 section 4 of the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938:
15 *Provided further,* That the expenditure of funds for com-
16 pleting the necessary surveys and securing options shall not
17 be construed as a commitment of the Government to the
18 construction of any project: *Provided further,* That no part
19 of appropriations made available to the Secretary of Agri-
20 culture for preliminary examinations and surveys, as author-
21 ized by law, for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-
22 erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control proj-
23 ects, shall be obligated from March 6, 1942, to June 30,
24 1943, for initiating work upon new projects or for prose-
25 cuting work upon projects heretofore commenced, unless

1 they accord with priorities specifically approved by the Secre-
2 tary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture.

3 Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For
4 prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the
5 provisions of the Flood Control Act approved May 15, 1928,
6 as amended (33 U. S. C. 702a), including printing and
7 binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodi-
8 cals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office
9 of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this
10 appropriation, $29,954,000.

11 Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of Mis-
12 sissippi River: For rescue work and for repair or maintenance
13 of any flood-control work on any tributaries of the Mississippi
14 River threatened or destroyed by flood, in accordance with
15 section 9 of the Flood Control Act, approved June 15, 1936
16 (49 Stat. 1508), $100.

17 Flood control, Sacramento River, California: For prose-
18 cuting work of flood control, Sacramento River, California,
19 in accordance with the provisions of Acts approved March
20 1, 1917, May 15, 1928, and August 26, 1937, as modified by
21 the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U. S. C. 703, 704; 50 Stat.
22 849; 55 Stat. 638–651), $3,210,000, of which not to exceed
23 $265,000 shall be available for transfer to the appropriation
24 for Flood Control, General.

1 HYDROELECTRIC POWER

2 Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Montana: For com-
3 pleting the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at
4 Fort Peck Dam, Montana, as authorized by the Act approved
5 May 18, 1938 (52 Stat. 403), to remain available until
6 expended, $1,300,000.

7 Power plant, Bonneville Dam, Columbia River, Oregon:
8 For completing the construction of the hydroelectric power
9 plant at Bonneville Dam, Columbia River, Oregon, as author-
10 ized by the Acts approved August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1038),
11 and August 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731), to remain available
12 until expended, $4,166,000.

13 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

14 For maintenance and operation of the United States
15 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home Perma-
16 ment Fund, $967,531, of which $64,214 shall be immedi-
17 ately available.

18 THE PANAMA CANAL

19 For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the
20 maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government
21 of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, and construction of
22 additional facilities, including the following: Compensation of
23 all officials and employees; foreign and domestic newspapers
24 and periodicals; lawbooks; textbooks and books of reference;
25 printing and binding, including printing of annual report;

1 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase or ex-
2 change of typewriting, adding, and other machines; mainte-
3 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-
4 drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; claims for damages to
5 vessels, cargo, crew, or passengers, as authorized by section
6 10 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, as amended (54 Stat. 387);
7 claims for losses of or damages to property arising from the
8 conduct of authorized business operations; claims for damages
9 to property arising from the maintenance and operation,
10 sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal, and
11 construction of additional facilities; acquisition of land and
12 land under water, as authorized in the Panama Canal Act;
13 expenses incurred in assembling, assorting, storing, repair-
14 ing, and selling material, machinery, and equipment here-
15 tofore or hereafter purchased or acquired for the construc-
16 tion of the Panama Canal which are unserviceable or no
17 longer needed, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of
18 such sale; expenses incident to conducting hearings and
19 examining estimates for appropriations on the Isthmus;
20 expenses incident to any emergency arising because of
21 calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character not
22 foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; travel expenses
23 when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama Canal to
24 persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business;
25 not to exceed $2,000 for travel and subsistence expenses of

1 members of the police and fire forces of the Panama Canal
2 incident to their special training in the United States; trans-
3 portation, including insurance, of public funds and securities
4 between the United States and the Canal Zone; purchase, con-
5 struction, repair, replacement, alteration, or enlargement of
6 buildings, structures, equipment, and other improvements;
7 and for such other expenses not in the United States as the
8 Governor of the Panama Canal may deem necessary best to
9 promote the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil
10 government of the Panama Canal, and construction of addi-
11 tional facilities, all to be expended under the direction of the
12 Governor of the Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:
13 For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal:
14 Salary of the Governor, $10,000; contingencies of the Gov-
15 ernor, to be expended in his discretion, not exceeding $3,000;
16 purchase, inspection, delivery, handling, and storing of ma-
17 terials, supplies, and equipment for issue to all departments
18 of the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, other branches
19 of the United States Government, and for authorized sales;
20 payment in lump sums of not exceeding the amounts au-
21 thorized by the Injury Compensation Act approved Septem-
22 ber 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to alien cripples who are now
23 a charge upon the Panama Canal by reason of injuries sus-
24 tained while employed in the construction of the Panama
25 Canal; and relief payments authorized by the Act approved

1 July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 478), $16,206,637, of which
2 $1,332,200 shall be immediately available; for continuing
3 the construction of special protective works, $30,828,000,
4 of which $5,550,000 shall be immediately available; in all,
5 $47,034,637, together with all moneys arising from the
6 conduct of business operations authorized by the Panama
7 Canal Act.

8 Construction of additional facilities—Panama Canal: For
9 construction of additional facilities for the improvement and
10 enlargement of the capacity of the Panama Canal, in ac-
11 cordance with the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat.
12 1409), including reimbursement to the appropriations
13 "Maintenance and Operation, Panama Canal", "Sanitation,
14 Panama Canal", and "Civil Government, Panama Canal",
15 in such amounts as the Governor of the Panama Canal
16 shall from time to time determine to be additional costs in-
17 curred for the objects specified in said appropriations on
18 account of the prosecution of the work; in all, $56,826,800.

19 For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid and
20 support of the insane and of lepers and aid and support of
21 indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including
22 expenses of their deportation when practicable, the purchase
23 of artificial limbs or other appliances for persons who were
24 injured in the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission or
25 the Panama Canal prior to September 7, 1916, additional

1 compensation to any officer of the United States Public
2 Health Service detailed with the Panama Canal as chief quar-
3 antine officer, and payments of not to exceed $50 in any one
4 case to persons within the Government service who shall fur-
5 nish blood from their veins for transfusion to the veins of
6 patients in Panama Canal hospitals: *Provided,* That expendi-
7 tures heretofore made to any person within the Government
8 service for blood furnished to patients in Panama Canal hos-
9 pitals are hereby validated, $2,157,000, of which $611,000
10 shall be immediately available.

11 For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal
12 Zone, including gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent
13 discharged prisoners, $1,498,373.

14 Total, Panama Canal, $107,516,810, to be available
15 until expended, of which $7,493,200 shall be immediately
16 available.

17 In addition to the foregoing sums there is appropriated
18 for the fiscal year 1943 for expenditures and reinvestment
19 under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid, with-
20 out being covered into the Treasury of the United States,
21 and to remain available until expended, all moneys re-
22 ceived by the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1943
23 and prior fiscal years (exclusive of net profits for such prior
24 fiscal years) from services rendered or materials and supplies
25 furnished to the United States, the Panama Railroad Com-

1 pany, the Canal Zone government, or to their employees,
2 respectively, or to the Panama Government, from hotel and
3 hospital supplies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and
4 like service; from labor, materials, and supplies and other
5 services furnished to vessels other than those passing through
6 the Canal, and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere;
7 from the sale of scrap and other byproducts of manufacturing
8 and shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unservice-
9 able materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired
10 for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and
11 government of the Canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits
12 accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall an-
13 nually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.
14 There is also appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 for
15 the operation, maintenance, and extension of waterworks,
16 sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama and Colon,
17 to remain available until expended, the necessary portions
18 of such sums as shall be paid during that fiscal year as
19 water rentals or directly by the Government of Panama for
20 such expenses.
21 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
22 Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for tempo-
23 rary employment in case of emergency, for the payment of
24 any civilian for services rendered by him on the Canal
25 Zone while occupying a skilled, technical, clerical, ad-

1 ministrative, executive, or supervisory position unless such
2 person is a citizen of the United States of America or of the
3 Republic of Panama: *Provided, however,* (1) That, notwith-
4 standing the provision in the Act approved August 11,
5 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in the above-
6 mentioned positions to citizens of the United States from
7 and after the date of the approval of said Act, citizens
8 of Panama may be employed in such positions; (2)
9 that at no time shall the number of Panamanian citizens
10 employed in the above-mentioned positions exceed the
11 number of citizens of the United States so employed, if United
12 States citizens are available in continental United States or on
13 the Canal Zone; (3) that nothing in this Act shall prohibit
14 the continued employment of any person who shall have
15 rendered fifteen or more years of faithful and honorable serv-
16 ice on the Canal Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel
17 for skilled, technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or
18 executive positions, the controlling factors in filling these posi-
19 tions shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education;
20 (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States render-
21 ing skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or
22 supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms of this
23 Act (a) shall normally be employed not more than forty
24 hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation equal rates
25 of pay based upon rates paid for similar employment in conti-

1 nental United States plus 25 per centum; (6) this entire
2 section shall apply only to persons employed in skilled, tech-
3 nical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory posi-
4 tions on the Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch
5 of the United States Government or by any corporation or
6 company whose stock is owned wholly or in part by the
7 United States Government: *Provided further*, That the Pres-
8 ident may suspend from time to time in whole or in part
9 compliance with this section in time of war or national
10 emergency if he should deem such course to be in the public
11 interest.

12 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this
13 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay
14 the compensation of any officer or employee of the Govern-
15 ment of the United States, or of any agency the majority of
16 the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
17 States, whose post of duty is in continental United States un-
18 less such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person
19 in the service of the United States on the date of the approval
20 of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore
21 filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who
22 owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall
23 not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

24 SEC. 4. No part of any appropriation contained in this
25 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person

1 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
2 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
3 States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes
4 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
5 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
6 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
7 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
8 violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates,
9 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
10 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
11 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
12 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
13 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more
14 than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or
15 both: *Provided further,* That the above penalty clause shall be
16 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions
17 of existing law.

18 SEC. 5. The Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby
19 authorized to employ by contract or otherwise without refer-
20 ence to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and at such rates (not
21 to exceed $50 per day for individuals) as he may determine,
22 the services of architects, engineers, and other technical and
23 professional personnel, or firms or corporations thereof, as
24 may be necessary.

25 SEC. 6. No part of any money appropriated by this Act

1 or any other Act, except the appropriation "Contingent ex-
2 penses, Executive Office", and Acts making appropriations
3 for the Military and Naval Establishments, shall be used
4 for the purchase or exchange of any motor-propelled passen-
5 ger-carrying vehicle if such purchase or exchange interferes
6 with the priorities or quotas for military and naval purposes,
7 as determined, respectively, by the Secretary of War and the
8 Secretary of the Navy.

9 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "War Depart-
10 ment Civil Appropriation Act, 1943".

Passed the House of Representatives March 11, 1942.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6736

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

Calendar No. 1230

77TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 1191

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

MARCH 24 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6736]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House	$333,950,826
Amount of increase by Senate	33,089,000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	367,039,826
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1943	365,580,696
Amount of appropriations, 1942	299,620,828
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Exceeds the estimates for 1943	1,459,130
Exceeds the appropriations for 1942	67,418,998

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Corps of Engineers:	
Rivers and harbors:	
Construction of lock and auxiliary works at Sault Ste. Marie on the St. Marys River, Mich	$9, 300, 000
Flood control, general:	
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark	16, 700, 000
Table Rock Reservoir, Mo	2, 106, 000
Tulsa and West Tulsa project, Oklahoma	213, 000
Clearing and snagging work, Salt and Gila Rivers, Ariz	50, 000
Mermentau and Vermilion Rivers, La	970, 000
For preparation of detailed plans and specifications for authorized projects or projects included in basin plans approved by Congress so as to provide a reservoir of projects on which the Corps of Engineers could start work immediately following the present war should Congress appropriate the funds therefor	3, 750, 000
(The committee recommend this amount in addition to the $1,000,000 provided by the House for detailed designs for authorized projects not yet undertaken.)	
The committee recommend that the following proviso in the bill be amended as indicated:	
: *Provided further*, That no part of appropriations made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for preliminary examinations and surveys, as authorized by law, for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control projects, shall be obligated from ~~March 6, 1942~~ *the tenth day after the effective date of this act* to June 30, 1943, for initiating work upon new projects or for prosecuting work upon projects heretofore commenced, unless they accord with priorities specifically approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture.	
Total, flood control, general	23, 789, 000
Total, Corps of Engineers	33, 089, 000

The committee recommend that section 6 of the bill be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 6. No part of any money appropriated by this Act or any other Act, except the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Executive Office", and Acts making appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, shall be used for the purchase or exchange of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle if ~~such purchase or exchange interferes with the priorities or quotas for military and naval purposes, as determined, respectively, by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy~~ *without the specific approval of the Chairman of the War Production Board.*

Total increase	33, 089, 000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	367, 039, 826

C

Calendar No. 1230

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6736

[Report No. 1191]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1942
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 24 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1942
Reported by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, namely:

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of superintendents and the superintendent at Mexico City, and other employees; purchase of grave sites; purchase of tools and materials; repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arlington National Cemetery, and that portion of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has title and the graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves, and including the burial site of Pushmataha, a Choctaw Indian chief; repair to roadways but not to more than a single approach road to any national cemetery constructed under special Act of Congress; for headstones or markers for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under the Acts approved March 3, 1873 (24 U. S. C. 279), February 3, 1879 (24 U. S. C. 280), March 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 56), March 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 768), February 26, 1929 (24 U. S. C. 280a), and April 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 142), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States in Cuba and China to mark the places where American soldiers fell; care, protection,

and maintenance of the Confederate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the Confederate burial plats owned by the United States in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery at Rock Island; and for care and maintenance of graves used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries, $832,345: *Provided,* That no railroad shall be permitted upon any right-of-way which may have been acquired by the United States leading to a national cemetery, or to encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and maintained by the United States: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any roadway not owned by the United States within the corporate limits of any city, town, or village.

SIGNAL CORPS

ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

For operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Alaska Communication System, including travel allowances and travel in kind as authorized by law, and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, $227,840, to be derived from the receipts of the Alaska Communication System which have been covered into the Treasury of the United States, and to remain available until the close of

1 the fiscal year 1944: *Provided,* That the Secretary of War
2 shall report to Congress the extent and cost of any exten-
3 sions and betterments which may be effected under this
4 appropriation.

5 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

6 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

7 To be immediately available and to be expended under
8 the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision
9 of the Chief of Engineers, and to remain available until
10 expended:

11 RIVERS AND HARBORS

12 For the preservation and maintenance of existing river
13 and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such projects
14 heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests
15 of commerce and navigation; for survey of northern and
16 northwestern lakes and other boundary and connecting waters
17 as heretofore authorized, including the preparation, correction,
18 printing, and issuing of charts and bulletins and the investi-
19 gation of lake levels; for prevention of obstructive and injuri-
20 ous deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New
21 York City; for expenses of the California Débris Commission
22 in carrying on the work authorized by the Act approved
23 March 1, 1893, as amended (33 U. S. C. 661, 678, and
24 683); for removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or
25 endangering navigation as authorized by law; for operating

and maintaining, keeping in repair, and continuing in use without interruption any lock, canal (except the Panama Canal), canalized river, or other public works for the use and benefit of navigation belonging to the United States, including maintenance of the Hennepin Canal in Illinois; for payment annually of tuition fees of not to exceed fifty student officers of the Corps of Engineers at civil technical institutions under the provisions of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 535); for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors; for printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, including such printing as may be authorized by the Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives, either during a recess or session of Congress, of surveys authorized by law, and such surveys as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeeding session of Congress, and for the purchase of six motorboats: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for any preliminary examination, survey, project, or estimate not authorized by law, ~~$57,502,500~~ *$66,802,500*: *Provided,* That from this appropriation the Secretary of War may, in his discretion and on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers based on the

1 recommendation by the Board of Rivers and Harbors in the
2 review of a report or reports authorized by law, expend such
3 sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor
4 channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public
5 agency, outside of harbor lines and serving essential needs of
6 general commerce and navigation, such work to be subject
7 to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in
8 his report or reports thereon: *Provided further,* That no
9 appropriation under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year
10 1943 shall be available for any expenses incident to oper-
11 ating any power-driven boat or vessel on other than Gov-
12 ernment business: *Provided further,* That not to exceed
13 $1,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available
14 for the support and maintenance of the Permanent Inter-
15 national Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for
16 the payment of the actual expenses of the properly accredited
17 delegates of the United States to the meeting of the Con-
18 gresses and of the Commission.

19 FLOOD CONTROL

20 Flood control, general: For the construction and mainte-
21 nance of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood
22 control, and for other purposes, in accordance with the pro-
23 visions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936,
24 as amended and supplemented, including printing and bind-
25 ing, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals,

and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, and for preliminary examinations and surveys of and contingencies in connection with flood-control projects authorized by law, ~~$128,273,700~~ *$152,062,700*: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein may be used for flood-control work on the Salmon River, Alaska, as authorized by law: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein may be used to execute detailed surveys, prepare plans and specifications, and to procure options on land and property necessary for the construction of authorized flood-control projects or for flood-control projects considered for selection in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938: *Provided further*, That the expenditure of funds for completing the necessary surveys and securing options shall not be construed as a commitment of the Government to the construction of any project: *Provided further*, That no part of appropriations made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for preliminary examinations and surveys, as authorized by law, for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control projects, shall be obligated from ~~March 6, 1942,~~ *the tenth day after the effective date of this Act* to June 30, 1943, for initiating work upon new projects or for prosecuting work

1 upon projects heretofore commenced, unless they accord with
2 priorities specifically approved by the Secretary of War and
3 the Secretary of Agriculture.

4 Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For
5 prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the
6 provisions of the Flood Control Act approved May 15, 1928,
7 as amended (33 U. S. C. 702a), including printing and
8 binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodi-
9 cals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office
10 of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this
11 appropriation, $29,954,000.

12 Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of Mis-
13 sissippi River: For rescue work and for repair or maintenance
14 of any flood-control work on any tributaries of the Mississippi
15 River threatened or destroyed by flood, in accordance with
16 section 9 of the Flood Control Act, approved June 15, 1936
17 (49 Stat. 1508), $100.

18 Flood control, Sacramento River, California: For prose-
19 cuting work of flood control, Sacramento River, California,
20 in accordance with the provisions of Acts approved March
21 1, 1917, May 15, 1928, and August 26, 1937, as modified by
22 the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U. S. C. 703, 704; 50 Stat.
23 849; 55 Stat. 638–651), $3,210,000, of which not to exceed
24 $265,000 shall be available for transfer to the appropriation
25 for Flood Control, General.

1 HYDROELECTRIC POWER

2 Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Montana: For com-
3 pleting the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at
4 Fort Peck Dam, Montana, as authorized by the Act approved
5 May 18, 1938 (52 Stat. 403), to remain available until
6 expended, $1,300,000.

7 Power plant, Bonneville Dam, Columbia River, Oregon:
8 For completing the construction of the hydroelectric power
9 plant at Bonneville Dam, Columbia River, Oregon, as author-
10 ized by the Acts approved August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1038),
11 and August 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731), to remain available
12 until expended, $4,166,000.

13 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

14 For maintenance and operation of the United States
15 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home Perma-
16 ment Fund, $967,531, of which $64,214 shall be immedi-
17 ately available.

18 THE PANAMA CANAL

19 For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the
20 maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government
21 of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, and construction of
22 additional facilities, including the following: Compensation of
23 all officials and employees; foreign and domestic newspapers
24 and periodicals; lawbooks; textbooks and books of reference;
25 printing and binding, including printing of annual report;

1 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase or ex-
2 change of typewriting, adding, and other machines; mainte-
3 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-
4 drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; claims for damages to
5 vessels, cargo, crew, or passengers, as authorized by section
6 10 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, as amended (54 Stat. 387);
7 claims for losses of or damages to property arising from the
8 conduct of authorized business operations; claims for damages
9 to property arising from the maintenance and operation,
10 sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal, and
11 construction of additional facilities; acquisition of land and
12 land under water, as authorized in the Panama Canal Act;
13 expenses incurred in assembling, assorting, storing, repair-
14 ing, and selling material, machinery, and equipment here-
15 tofore or hereafter purchased or acquired for the construc-
16 tion of the Panama Canal which are unserviceable or no
17 longer needed, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of
18 such sale; expenses incident to conducting hearings and
19 examining estimates for appropriations on the Isthmus;
20 expenses incident to any emergency arising because of
21 calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character not
22 foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; travel expenses
23 when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama Canal to
24 persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business;
25 not to exceed $2,000 for travel and subsistence expenses of

1 members of the police and fire forces of the Panama Canal
2 incident to their special training in the United States; trans-
3 portation, including insurance, of public funds and securities
4 between the United States and the Canal Zone; purchase, con-
5 struction, repair, replacement, alteration, or enlargement of
6 buildings, structures, equipment, and other improvements;
7 and for such other expenses not in the United States as the
8 Governor of the Panama Canal may deem necessary best to
9 promote the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil
10 government of the Panama Canal, and construction of addi-
11 tional facilities, all to be expended under the direction of the
12 Governor of the Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:
13 For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal:
14 Salary of the Governor, $10,000; contingencies of the Gov-
15 ernor, to be expended in his discretion, not exceeding $3,000;
16 purchase, inspection, delivery, handling, and storing of ma-
17 terials, supplies, and equipment for issue to all departments
18 of the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, other branches
19 of the United States Government, and for authorized sales;
20 payment in lump sums of not exceeding the amounts au-
21 thorized by the Injury Compensation Act approved Septem-
22 ber 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to alien cripples who are now
23 a charge upon the Panama Canal by reason of injuries sus-
24 tained while employed in the construction of the Panama
25 Canal; and relief payments authorized by the Act approved

1 July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 478), $16,206,637, of which
2 $1,332,200 shall be immediately available; for continuing
3 the construction of special protective works, $30,828,000,
4 of which $5,550,000 shall be immediately available; in all,
5 $47,034,637, together with all moneys arising from the
6 conduct of business operations authorized by the Panama
7 Canal Act.

8 Construction of additional facilities—Panama Canal: For
9 construction of additional facilities for the improvement and
10 enlargement of the capacity of the Panama Canal, in ac-
11 cordance with the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat.
12 1409), including reimbursement to the appropriations
13 "Maintenance and Operation, Panama Canal", "Sanitation,
14 Panama Canal", and "Civil Government, Panama Canal",
15 in such amounts as the Governor of the Panama Canal
16 shall from time to time determine to be additional costs in-
17 curred for the objects specified in said appropriations on
18 account of the prosecution of the work; in all, $56,826,800.

19 For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid and
20 support of the insane and of lepers and aid and support of
21 indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including
22 expenses of their deportation when practicable, the purchase
23 of artificial limbs or other appliances for persons who were
24 injured in the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission or
25 the Panama Canal prior to September 7, 1916, additional

1 compensation to any officer of the United States Public
2 Health Service detailed with the Panama Canal as chief quar-
3 antine officer, and payments of not to exceed $50 in any one
4 case to persons within the Government service who shall fur-
5 nish blood from their veins for transfusion to the veins of
6 patients in Panama Canal hospitals: *Provided,* That expendi-
7 tures heretofore made to any person within the Government
8 service for blood furnished to patients in Panama Canal hos-
9 pitals are hereby validated, $2,157,000, of which $611,000
10 shall be immediately available.

11 For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal
12 Zone, including gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent
13 discharged prisoners, $1,498,373.

14 Total, Panama Canal, $107,516,810, to be available
15 until expended, of which $7,493,200 shall be immediately
16 available.

17 In addition to the foregoing sums there is appropriated
18 for the fiscal year 1943 for expenditures and reinvestment
19 under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid, with-
20 out being covered into the Treasury of the United States,
21 and to remain available until expended, all moneys re-
22 ceived by the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1943
23 and prior fiscal years (exclusive of net profits for such prior
24 fiscal years) from services rendered or materials and supplies
25 furnished to the United States, the Panama Railroad Com-

1 pany, the Canal Zone government, or to their employees,
2 respectively, or to the Panama Government, from hotel and
3 hospital supplies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and
4 like service; from labor, materials, and supplies and other
5 services furnished to vessels other than those passing through
6 the Canal, and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere;
7 from the sale of scrap and other byproducts of manufacturing
8 and shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unservice-
9 able materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired
10 for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and
11 government of the Canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits
12 accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall an-
13 nually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.
14 There is also appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 for
15 the operation, maintenance, and extension of waterworks,
16 sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama and Colon,
17 to remain available until expended, the necessary portions
18 of such sums as shall be paid during that fiscal year as
19 water rentals or directly by the Government of Panama for
20 such expenses.
21 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
22 Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for tempo-
23 rary employment in case of emergency, for the payment of
24 any civilian for services rendered by him on the Canal
25 Zone while occupying a skilled, technical, clerical, ad-

1 ministrative, executive, or supervisory position unless such
2 person is a citizen of the United States of America or of the
3 Republic of Panama: *Provided, however,* (1) That, notwith-
4 standing the provision in the Act approved August 11,
5 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in the above-
6 mentioned positions to citizens of the United States from
7 and after the date of the approval of said Act, citizens
8 of Panama may be employed in such positions; (2)
9 that at no time shall the number of Panamanian citizens
10 employed in the above-mentioned positions exceed the
11 number of citizens of the United States so employed, if United
12 States citizens are available in continental United States or on
13 the Canal Zone; (3) that nothing in this Act shall prohibit
14 the continued employment of any person who shall have
15 rendered fifteen or more years of faithful and honorable serv-
16 ice on the Canal Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel
17 for skilled, technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or
18 executive positions, the controlling factors in filling these posi-
19 tions shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education;
20 (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States render-
21 ing skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or
22 supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms of this
23 Act (a) shall normally be employed not more than forty
24 hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation equal rates
25 of pay based upon rates paid for similar employment in conti-

1 nental United States plus 25 per centum; (6) this entire
2 section shall apply only to persons employed in skilled, tech-
3 nical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory posi-
4 tions on the Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch
5 of the United States Government or by any corporation or
6 company whose stock is owned wholly or in part by the
7 United States Government: *Provided further*, That the Pres-
8 ident may suspend from time to time in whole or in part
9 compliance with this section in time of war or national
10 emergency if he should deem such course to be in the public
11 interest.

12 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this
13 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay
14 the compensation of any officer or employee of the Govern-
15 ment of the United States, or of any agency the majority of
16 the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
17 States, whose post of duty is in continental United States un-
18 less such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person
19 in the service of the United States on the date of the approval
20 of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore
21 filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who
22 owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall
23 not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

24 SEC. 4. No part of any appropriation contained in this
25 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person

1 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
2 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
3 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
4 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
5 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
6 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
7 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
8 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
9 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
10 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
11 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
12 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
13 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more
14 than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or
15 both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be
16 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions
17 of existing law.

18 SEC. 5. The Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby
19 authorized to employ by contract or otherwise without refer-
20 ence to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and at such rates (not
21 to exceed $50 per day for individuals) as he may determine,
22 the services of architects, engineers, and other technical and
23 professional personnel, or firms or corporations thereof, as
24 may be necessary.

25 SEC. 6. No part of any money appropriated by this Act

1 or any other Act, except the appropriation "Contingent ex-
2 penses, Executive Office", and Acts making appropriations
3 for the Military and Naval Establishments, shall be used
4 for the purchase or exchange of any motor-propelled passen-
5 ger-carrying vehicle ~~if such purchase or exchange interferes~~
6 ~~with the priorities or quotas for military and naval purposes,~~
7 ~~as determined, respectively, by the Secretary of War and the~~
8 ~~Secretary of the Navy~~ *without the specific approval of the*
9 *Chairman of the War Production Board.*

10 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "War Depart-
11 ment Civil Appropriation Act, 1943".

Passed the House of Representatives March 11, 1942.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1230

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6736

[Report No. 1191]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1942
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 24 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1942
Reported with amendments

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6736

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 25, 1942

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, namely:

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of superintendents and the superintendent at Mexico City, and other employees; purchase of grave sites; purchase of tools and materials; repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arlington National Cemetery, and that portion of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has title and the graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves, and including the burial site of Pushmataha, a Choctaw Indian chief; repair to roadways but not to more than a single approach road to any national cemetery constructed under special Act of Congress; for headstones or markers for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under the Acts approved March 3, 1873 (24 U. S. C. 279), February 3, 1879 (24 U. S. C. 280), March 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 56), March 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 768), February 26, 1929 (24 U. S. C. 280a), and April 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 142), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States in Cuba and China to mark the places where American soldiers fell; care, protection,

1 and maintenance of the Confederate Mound in Oakwood Cem-
2 etery at Chicago, the Confederate Stockade Cemetery at
3 Johnstons Island, the Confederate burial plats owned by the
4 United States in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the
5 Confederate Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confed-
6 erate Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Ceme-
7 tery at Rock Island; and for care and maintenance of graves
8 used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries,
9 $832,345: *Provided,* That no railroad shall be permitted upon
10 any right-of-way which may have been acquired by the
11 United States leading to a national cemetery, or to encroach
12 upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and maintained
13 by the United States: *Provided further,* That no part of this
14 appropriation shall be used for repairing any roadway not
15 owned by the United States within the corporate limits of any
16 city, town, or village.

17 SIGNAL CORPS

18 ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

19 For operation, maintenance, and improvement of the
20 Alaska Communication System, including travel allowances
21 and travel in kind as authorized by law, and operation and
22 maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, $227,840, to
23 be derived from the receipts of the Alaska Communication
24 System which have been covered into the Treasury of the
25 United States, and to remain available until the close of

1 the fiscal year 1944: *Provided,* That the Secretary of War
2 shall report to Congress the extent and cost of any exten-
3 sions and betterments which may be effected under this
4 appropriation.

5 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

6 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

7 To be immediately available and to be expended under
8 the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision
9 of the Chief of Engineers, and to remain available until
10 expended:

11 RIVERS AND HARBORS

12 For the preservation and maintenance of existing river
13 and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such projects
14 heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests
15 of commerce and navigation; for survey of northern and
16 northwestern lakes and other boundary and connecting waters
17 as heretofore authorized, including the preparation, correction,
18 printing, and issuing of charts and bulletins and the investi-
19 gation of lake levels; for prevention of obstructive and injuri-
20 ous deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New
21 York City; for expenses of the California Débris Commission
22 in carrying on the work authorized by the Act approved
23 March 1, 1893, as amended (33 U. S. C. 661, 678, and
24 683); for removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or
25 endangering navigation as authorized by law; for operating

and maintaining, keeping in repair, and continuing in use without interruption any lock, canal (except the Panama Canal), canalized river, or other public works for the use and benefit of navigation belonging to the United States, including maintenance of the Hennepin Canal in Illinois; for payment annually of tuition fees of not to exceed fifty student officers of the Corps of Engineers at civil technical institutions under the provisions of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 535); for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors; for printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, including such printing as may be authorized by the Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives, either during a recess or session of Congress, of surveys authorized by law, and such surveys as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeeding session of Congress, and for the purchase of six motorboats: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for any preliminary examination, survey, project, or estimate not authorized by law, (1) ~~$57,502,500~~ *$66,802,500*: *Provided*, That from this appropriation the Secretary of War may, in his discretion and on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers based on the

1 recommendation by the Board of Rivers and Harbors in the
2 review of a report or reports authorized by law, expend such
3 sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor
4 channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public
5 agency, outside of harbor lines and serving essential needs of
6 general commerce and navigation, such work to be subject
7 to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in
8 his report or reports thereon: *Provided further*, That no
9 appropriation under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year
10 1943 shall be available for any expenses incident to oper-
11 ating any power-driven boat or vessel on other than Gov-
12 ernment business: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
13 $1,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available
14 for the support and maintenance of the Permanent Inter-
15 national Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for
16 the payment of the actual expenses of the properly accredited
17 delegates of the United States to the meeting of the Con-
18 gresses and of the Commission.

19 FLOOD CONTROL

20 Flood control, general: For the construction and mainte-
21 nance of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood
22 control, and for other purposes, in accordance with the pro-
23 visions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936,
24 as amended and supplemented, including printing and bind-
25 ing, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals,

and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, and for preliminary examinations and surveys of and contingencies in connection with flood-control projects authorized by law, (2)~~$128,273,700~~ *$152,062,700*: *Provided,* That funds appropriated herein may be used for flood-control work on the Salmon River, Alaska, as authorized by law: *Provided further,* That funds appropriated herein may be used to execute detailed surveys, prepare plans and specifications, and to procure options on land and property necessary for the construction of authorized flood-control projects or for flood-control projects considered for selection in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938: *Provided further,* That the expenditure of funds for completing the necessary surveys and securing options shall not be construed as a commitment of the Government to the construction of any project: *Provided further,* That no part of appropriations made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for preliminary examinations and surveys, as authorized by law, for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control projects, shall be obligated from (3)~~March 6, 1942,~~ *the tenth day after the effective date of this Act* to June 30, 1943, for initiating work upon new projects or for prosecuting work

1 upon projects heretofore commenced, unless they accord with
2 priorities specifically approved by the Secretary of War and
3 the Secretary of Agriculture.

4 Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For
5 prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the
6 provisions of the Flood Control Act approved May 15, 1928,
7 as amended (33 U. S. C. 702a), including printing and
8 binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodi-
9 cals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office
10 of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this
11 appropriation, $29,954,000.

12 Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of Mis-
13 sissippi River: For rescue work and for repair or maintenance
14 of any flood-control work on any tributaries of the Mississippi
15 River threatened or destroyed by flood, in accordance with
16 section 9 of the Flood Control Act, approved June 15, 1936
17 (49 Stat. 1508), $100.

18 Flood control, Sacramento River, California: For prose-
19 cuting work of flood control, Sacramento River, California,
20 in accordance with the provisions of Acts approved March
21 1, 1917, May 15, 1928, and August 26, 1937, as modified by
22 the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U. S. C. 703, 704; 50 Stat.
23 849; 55 Stat. 638–651), $3,210,000, of which not to exceed
24 $265,000 shall be available for transfer to the appropriation
25 for Flood Control, General.

1 HYDROELECTRIC POWER

2 Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Montana: For com-
3 pleting the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at
4 Fort Peck Dam, Montana, as authorized by the Act approved
5 May 18, 1938 (52 Stat. 403), to remain available until
6 expended, $1,300,000.

7 Power plant, Bonneville Dam, Columbia River, Oregon:
8 For completing the construction of the hydroelectric power
9 plant at Bonneville Dam, Columbia River, Oregon, as author-
10 ized by the Acts approved August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1038),
11 and August 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731), to remain available
12 until expended, $4,166,000.

13 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

14 For maintenance and operation of the United States
15 Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home Perma-
16 ment Fund, $967,531, of which $64,214 shall be immedi-
17 ately available.

18 THE PANAMA CANAL

19 For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the
20 maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government
21 of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, and construction of
22 additional facilities, including the following: Compensation of
23 all officials and employees; foreign and domestic newspapers
24 and periodicals; lawbooks; textbooks and books of reference;
25 printing and binding, including printing of annual report;

1 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase or ex-
2 change of typewriting, adding, and other machines; mainte-
3 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-
4 drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; claims for damages to
5 vessels, cargo, crew, or passengers, as authorized by section
6 10 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, as amended (54 Stat. 387);
7 claims for losses of or damages to property arising from the
8 conduct of authorized business operations; claims for damages
9 to property arising from the maintenance and operation,
10 sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal, and
11 construction of additional facilities; acquisition of land and
12 land under water, as authorized in the Panama Canal Act;
13 expenses incurred in assembling, assorting, storing, repair-
14 ing, and selling material, machinery, and equipment here-
15 tofore or hereafter purchased or acquired for the construc-
16 tion of the Panama Canal which are unserviceable or no
17 longer needed, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of
18 such sale; expenses incident to conducting hearings and
19 examining estimates for appropriations on the Isthmus;
20 expenses incident to any emergency arising because of
21 calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character not
22 foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; travel expenses
23 when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama Canal to
24 persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business;
25 not to exceed $2,000 for travel and subsistence expenses of

1 members of the police and fire forces of the Panama Canal
2 incident to their special training in the United States; trans-
3 portation, including insurance, of public funds and securities
4 between the United States and the Canal Zone; purchase, con-
5 struction, repair, replacement, alteration, or enlargement of
6 buildings, structures, equipment, and other improvements;
7 and for such other expenses not in the United States as the
8 Governor of the Panama Canal may deem necessary best to
9 promote the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil
10 government of the Panama Canal, and construction of addi-
11 tional facilities, all to be expended under the direction of the
12 Governor of the Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:
13 For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal:
14 Salary of the Governor, $10,000; contingencies of the Gov-
15 ernor, to be expended in his discretion, not exceeding $3,000;
16 purchase, inspection, delivery, handling, and storing of ma-
17 terials, supplies, and equipment for issue to all departments
18 of the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, other branches
19 of the United States Government, and for authorized sales;
20 payment in lump sums of not exceeding the amounts au-
21 thorized by the Injury Compensation Act approved Septem-
22 ber 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to alien cripples who are now
23 a charge upon the Panama Canal by reason of injuries sus-
24 tained while employed in the construction of the Panama
25 Canal; and relief payments authorized by the Act approved

1 July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 478), $16,206,637, of which
2 $1,332,200 shall be immediately available; for continuing
3 the construction of special protective works, $30,828,000,
4 of which $5,550,000 shall be immediately available; in all,
5 $47,034,637, together with all moneys arising from the
6 conduct of business operations authorized by the Panama
7 Canal Act.

8 Construction of additional facilities—Panama Canal: For
9 construction of additional facilities for the improvement and
10 enlargement of the capacity of the Panama Canal, in ac-
11 cordance with the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat.
12 1409), including reimbursement to the appropriations
13 "Maintenance and Operation, Panama Canal", "Sanitation,
14 Panama Canal", and "Civil Government, Panama Canal",
15 in such amounts as the Governor of the Panama Canal
16 shall from time to time determine to be additional costs in-
17 curred for the objects specified in said appropriations on
18 account of the prosecution of the work; in all, $56,826,800.

19 For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid and
20 support of the insane and of lepers and aid and support of
21 indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including
22 expenses of their deportation when practicable, the purchase
23 of artificial limbs or other appliances for persons who were
24 injured in the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission or
25 the Panama Canal prior to September 7, 1916, additional

1 compensation to any officer of the United States Public
2 Health Service detailed with the Panama Canal as chief quar-
3 antine officer, and payments of not to exceed $50 in any one
4 case to persons within the Government service who shall fur-
5 nish blood from their veins for transfusion to the veins of
6 patients in Panama Canal hospitals: *Provided,* That expendi-
7 tures heretofore made to any person within the Government
8 service for blood furnished to patients in Panama Canal hos-
9 pitals are hereby validated, $2,157,000, of which $611,000
10 shall be immediately available.

11 For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal
12 Zone, including gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent
13 discharged prisoners, $1,498,373.

14 Total, Panama Canal, $107,516,810, to be available
15 until expended, of which $7,493,200 shall be immediately
16 available.

17 In addition to the foregoing sums there is appropriated
18 for the fiscal year 1943 for expenditures and reinvestment
19 under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid, with-
20 out being covered into the Treasury of the United States,
21 and to remain available until expended, all moneys re-
22 ceived by the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1943
23 and prior fiscal years (exclusive of net profits for such prior
24 fiscal years) from services rendered or materials and supplies
25 furnished to the United States, the Panama Railroad Com-

1 pany, the Canal Zone government, or to their employees,
2 respectively, or to the Panama Government, from hotel and
3 hospital supplies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and
4 like service; from labor, materials, and supplies and other
5 services furnished to vessels other than those passing through
6 the Canal, and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere;
7 from the sale of scrap and other byproducts of manufacturing
8 and shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unservice-
9 able materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired
10 for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and
11 government of the Canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits
12 accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall an-
13 nually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.
14 There is also appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 for
15 the operation, maintenance, and extension of waterworks,
16 sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama and Colon,
17 to remain available until expended, the necessary portions
18 of such sums as shall be paid during that fiscal year as
19 water rentals or directly by the Government of Panama for
20 such expenses.
21 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
22 Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for tempo-
23 rary employment in case of emergency, for the payment of
24 any civilian for services rendered by him on the Canal
25 Zone while occupying a skilled, technical, clerical, ad-

1 ministrative, executive, or supervisory position unless such
2 person is a citizen of the United States of America or of the
3 Republic of Panama: *Provided, however,* (1) That, notwith-
4 standing the provision in the Act approved August 11,
5 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in the above-
6 mentioned positions to citizens of the United States from
7 and after the date of the approval of said Act, citizens
8 of Panama may be employed in such positions; (2)
9 that at no time shall the number of Panamanian citizens
10 employed in the above-mentioned positions exceed the
11 number of citizens of the United States so employed, if United
12 States citizens are available in continental United States or on
13 the Canal Zone; (3) that nothing in this Act shall prohibit
14 the continued employment of any person who shall have
15 rendered fifteen or more years of faithful and honorable serv-
16 ice on the Canal Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel
17 for skilled, technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or
18 executive positions, the controlling factors in filling these posi-
19 tions shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education;
20 (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States render-
21 ing skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or
22 supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms of this
23 Act (a) shall normally be employed not more than forty
24 hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation equal rates
25 of pay based upon rates paid for similar employment in conti-

1 nental United States plus 25 per centum; (6) this entire
2 section shall apply only to persons employed in skilled, tech-
3 nical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory posi-
4 tions on the Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch
5 of the United States Government or by any corporation or
6 company whose stock is owned wholly or in part by the
7 United States Government: *Provided further,* That the Pres-
8 ident may suspend from time to time in whole or in part
9 compliance with this section in time of war or national
10 emergency if he should deem such course to be in the public
11 interest.

12 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this
13 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay
14 the compensation of any officer or employee of the Govern-
15 ment of the United States, or of any agency the majority of
16 the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
17 States, whose post of duty is in continental United States un-
18 less such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person
19 in the service of the United States on the date of the approval
20 of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore
21 filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who
22 owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall
23 not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

24 SEC. 4. No part of any appropriation contained in this
25 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person

1 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
2 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
3 States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes
4 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
5 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
6 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
7 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
8 violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates,
9 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
10 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
11 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
12 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
13 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more
14 than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or
15 both: *Provided further,* That the above penalty clause shall be
16 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions
17 of existing law.

18 SEC. 5. The Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby
19 authorized to employ by contract or otherwise without refer-
20 ence to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and at such rates (not
21 to exceed $50 per day for individuals) as he may determine,
22 the services of architects, engineers, and other technical and
23 professional personnel, or firms or corporations thereof, as
24 may be necessary.

25 SEC. 6. No part of any money appropriated by this Act

1 or any other Act, except the appropriation "Contingent ex-
2 penses, Executive Office", and Acts making appropriations
3 for the Military and Naval Establishments, shall be used
4 for the purchase or exchange of any motor-propelled passen-
5 ger-carrying vehicle (4)~~if such purchase or exchange inter-~~
6 ~~feres with the priorities or quotas for military and naval pur-~~
7 ~~poses, as determined, respectively, by the Secretary of War~~
8 ~~and the Secretary of the Navy~~ *without the specific approval of*
9 *the Chairman of the War Production Board.*

10 SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "War Depart-
11 ment Civil Appropriation Act, 1943".

Passed the House of Representatives March 11, 1942.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 25 (legislative day, March 5), 1942.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary.

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6736

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 25, 1942

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

keep the Government intact, to keep its legislative life-stream pure.

To hold otherwise in this great challenging period would seem to be a step backward. In other lands legislative bodies have gone down before the onslaught of dictators and tyrants. We certainly should not, in this critical hour, attempt to limit our own authority to keep our house clean and worthy.

In the determination of whether Governor LANGER's past acts have rendered him unfit for membership in this body, I have one simple criterion, which was suggested by the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. Let me read it to the Senate:

I have one simple criterion: Is there one Senator here who is willing to state here and now that under similar circumstances he would do as was done by the chief executive of the State of North Dakota? If any Senator is willing to make that statement, then, and only then, can he consistently accept these acts as consistent with the standards of the Senate.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF WAR DEPARTMENT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask that the pending business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6736, the War Department civil functions appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. AIKEN in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Corps of Engineers—Rivers and Harbors", on page 5, line 23, after the word "law", to strike out "$57,502,500" and insert "$66,802,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Flood control", on page 7, line 5, after the word "law", to strike out "$123,273,700" and insert "$152,062,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 23, after the word "from", to strike out "March 6, 1942" and insert "the tenth day after the effective date of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "The Panama Canal", on page 18, line 5, after the word "vehicle", to strike out "if such purchase or exchange interferes with the priorities or quotas for military and naval purposes, as determined, respectively, by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy" and insert "without the specific approval of the Chairman of the War Production Board."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the report of the Committee on Appropriations be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the report (No. 1191) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House	$333,950,826
Amount of increase by Senate	33,089,000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	367,039,826
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1943	365,580,696
Amount of appropriations, 1942	299,620,828
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Exceeds the estimates for 1943	1,459,130
Exceeds the appropriations for 1942	67,418,998

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Corps of Engineers:	
Rivers and harbors:	
Construction of lock and auxiliary works at Sault Ste. Marie on the St. Marys River, Mich	$9,300,000
Flood control, general:	
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark	16,700,000
Table Rock Reservoir, Mo	2,106,000
Tulsa and West Tulsa project, Oklahoma	213,000
Clearing and snagging work, Salt and Gila Rivers, Ariz	50,000
Mermentau and Vermilion Rivers, La	970,000
For preparation of detailed plans and specifications for authorized projects or projects included in basin plans approved by Congress so as to provide a reservoir of projects on which the Corps of Engineers could start work immediately following the present war should Congress appropriate the funds therefor	3,750,000

(The committee recommend this amount in addition to the $1,000,000 provided by the House for detailed designs for authorized projects not yet undertaken.)

The committee recommend that the following proviso in the bill be amended as indicated: "; *Provided further*, That no part of appropriations made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for preliminary examinations and surveys, as authorized by law, for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control projects, shall be obligated from [March 6, 1942] *the tenth day after the effective date of this act* to June 30, 1943, for initiating work upon new projects or for prosecuting work upon projects heretofore commenced, unless they accord with priorities specifically approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture"

Total, flood control, general	$23,789,000
Total, Corps of Engineers	33,089,000

The committee recommend that section 6 of the bill be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. No part of any money appropriated by this Act or any other Act, except the appropriation 'Contingent expenses, Executive Office,' and Acts making appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, shall be used for the purchase or exchange of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle [if such purchase or exchange interferes with the priorities or quotas for military and naval purposes, as determined, respectively, by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy] *without the specific approval of the Chairman of the War Production Board.*"

Total increase	33,089,000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	367,039,826

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6736) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. LODGE conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. AIKEN in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Sundry officers for appointment or promotion, and sundry citizens for appointment as second lieutenants, all in the Marine Corps.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, March 26, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 25 (legislative day of March 5), 1942:

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

Capt. Martin K. Metcalf, United States Navy, retired, to be a rear admiral on the retired list of the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from March 21, 1942, and to continue during his assignment as Director of Convoys and Routings in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department.

Capt. George S. Bryan, United States Navy, retired, to be a rear admiral on the retired list of the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from March 21, 1942, and to continue during his assignment as hydrographer in the Navy Department.

Capt. William O. Spears, United States Navy, retired, to be a rear admiral on the retired list of the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from March 21, 1942, and to continue during his assignment as Director, Pan-American Division, in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 25 (legislative day of March 5), 1942:

POSTMASTERS

MISSOURI

Edgar R. Schott, Benton.
Walter E. Pace, La Monte.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, most holy, O Lord, most mighty, with quiet thought, quiet duty, grant that the freshness of energy may steal back upon us. We rejoice that we are still the creatures of hope which is written on the forehead of the morning and is the master light of revelation, the highest reason, and the sweetest poetry of human life. Let us exultingly open our hearts to the full noon of that life which radiates from the Son of God.

Thou who art the Good Shepherd, no storms can disturb the serenity of one who abides in Thy presence, which leads on and on, winding through the valleys of human experience, where the tree of life stretches above the enchanted gaze of the praying soul. Communion with Thee, faith in Thy promises, give comfort beyond all gratifications of time and sense, exceeding the utmost privilege and glory of the carnal life. We entreat Thee that nothing may be allowed to eclipse the power and splendor of "the God of Peace who brought again from the dead the Great Shepherd of the sheep with the blood of the eternal covenant, even the Lord Jesus." We pray that Thine eternal word and life on earth may be our canticle of character. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

TO INCREASE THE NATIONAL DEBT LIMIT

Mr. COOPER submitted a conference report and statement to accompany the bill (H. R. 6691) to increase the debt limit of the United States, to further amend the Second Liberty Bond Act, and for other purposes.

PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF PROCESSING TAX ON COCONUT OIL

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6692) to suspend in part the processing tax on coconut oil, which was unanimously reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. COOPER. With pleasure.

The bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means after hearing and thorough consideration. It is requested by the War Production Board and the Board of Economic Warfare. The Office of Price Administration, the Commerce and Treasury Departments were all heard on the bill.

The purpose of the legislation is to make it possible to obtain supplies of copra and coconut oil from outside the United States for the purpose of obtaining therefrom materials essential to national defense.

The provision of the Internal Revenue Code, section 2470 (a) (2), which is here sought to be suspended, imposes on the first domestic processing of coconut oil a tax of 2 cents per pound. That was imposed in 1934, for the purpose of giving the Philippine Islands a virtual monopoly of the United States market for copra and coconut oil. The law did have this effect. With that source of supply obviously cut off because of the war it is found that this product is very badly needed for the manufacture of glycerine and other products so essential to the war effort. This bill suspends this 2-cents-per-pound tax on the first processing of coconut oil.

Mr. MICHENER. Is this permanent legislation or merely a suspension for the duration?

Mr. COOPER. It is only intended to apply during the present emergency.

Mr. MICHENER. There is a termination to the operation of this law, then, without the direction of Congress?

Mr. COOPER. Under the terms of the bill the President is authorized to issue a proclamation terminating it as soon as the emergency situation will permit.

Mr. MICHENER. Does the commodity referred to in the bill come in competition with dairy products and cottonseed oil in its use in the national defense program?

Mr. COOPER. I believe this statement will serve to clarify that situation: Under the law as it has stood and as it is today we have been receiving, as the report on the bill shows, about 600,000 tons a year of this product from the Philippines. This source of supply is cut off. The estimate given to the committee is that we could not possibly hope to secure from other sources more than one-third of this amount, or 200,000 tons a year, as against the 600,000 tons we have been receiving.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee if there are not vegetable oils produced in this country which could be used for the very purpose for which they today import coconut oil?

Mr. COOPER. We were given the information that the vegetable oils of this country primarily needed for edible purposes would not be adversely affected by this. They need this primarily, so the War Production Board and those in positions of responsibility tell us, principally for the purpose of securing glycerin and products vitally necessary for the manufacture of explosives and other war requirements.

Mr. HULL. Glycerin is very widely used in soap making.

Mr. COOPER. I may also point out to the gentleman that it is shown in the report that this will be in the interest of the dairy industry because the cake which is a byproduct from the pressing of the copra is widely used as feed for dairy cattle.

Mr. HULL. So is the cake and cottonseed and soybean.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have a longer time, and I want to hear this discussed at greater length. For this reason I object to the immediate consideration of the bill.

AMENDMENT TO CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING ACT OF 1939

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill H. R. 5695, to amend the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1930 so as to provide for the training of civilian aviation mechanics.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

77TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT No. 1955

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS ADMINISTERED BY WAR DEPARTMENT, 1943

MARCH 26, 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SNYDER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6736]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 3, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *without the specific approval of the Secretary of War*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 2.

J. BUELL SNYDER,
D. D. TERRY,
JOE STARNES,
ROSS A. COLLINS,
GEORGE MAHON,
D. LANE POWERS,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,
Managers on the part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates $66,802,500 for rivers and harbors, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $57,502,500, as proposed by the House, the increase of $9,300,000 applying entirely to the construction of lock and auxiliary works at Sault Ste. Marie on the St. Mary's River, Mich., for which a Budget estimate has been presented (H. Doc. 658).

Amendment No. 3: Changes the effective date of the provision with respect to preliminary examinations and surveys conducted, pursuant to law, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Amends the provision with respect to the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles by Federal agencies, other than the Executive Office and the Military and Naval Establishments, so as to make all purchases or exchanges subject to the specific approval of the Secretary of War.

AMENDMENT IN DISAGREEMENT

The committee of conference report in disagreement the following amendment of the Senate:

Amendment No. 2, relating to flood control, general.

J. Buell Snyder,
D. D. Terry,
Joe Starnes,
Ross A. Collins,
George Mahon,
D. Lane Powers,
Albert J. Engel,
Francis Case,
Managers on the part of the House.

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, referring to a statement made on the floor yesterday by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS] in regard to the award of a contract for the transmission and sale of power to Camp Gruber, in Oklahoma, for the RECORD I merely want to state, on the authority of General Reybold, the Chief of Engineers, the bid of the Grand River Dam Authority was not 5 mills per kilowatt-hour, but 7.5; and General Reybold has informed me that the contract was awarded by the War Production Board to the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. for the very good reason of a severe shortage of copper, and by the award to the Oklahoma Gas & Electric copper was conserved.

[Here the gavel fell.]

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 6736, an act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what does the gentleman have in mind? Will the gentleman agree, if there is no objection, to bring back any item for a separate vote in the House which I may request a separate vote on?

Mr. SNYDER. I would prefer that the gentleman state what those items might be.

Mr. POWERS. I have not looked over all of the Senate amendments, but there are two items that the House definitely voted down: One was Bull Shoals and the other was Table Rock. I certainly want to get an agreement from the gentleman to get a separate vote on these two items.

Mr. SNYDER. I will agree with the gentleman to bring those two back for a separate vote.

Mr. POWERS. If there is any other item that I have not seen as yet that I think requires a separate vote, will the gentleman agree to that?

Mr. SNYDER. There are only five amendments and they are all rather minor.

Mr. POWERS. Apparently the gentleman wants me to object; therefore, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include extracts from an article in the Saturday Evening Post; also from a bill, H. R. 6847.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

INCREASING DEBT LIMIT OF UNITED STATES AND FURTHER AMENDING THE SECOND LIBERTY BOND ACT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6691) to increase the debt limit of the United States, to further amend the Second Liberty Bond Act, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6691) to increase the debt limit of the United States, to further amend the Second Liberty Bond Act, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

R. L. DOUGHTON,
THOS. H. CULLEN,
JERE COOPER,
FRANK CROWTHER,
HAROLD KNUTSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

WALTER F. GEORGE,
HARRY F. BYRD,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6691) to increase the debt limit of the United States, to further amend the Second Liberty Bond Act, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Section 2 of the House bill amended section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act by increasing the face amount of obligations issued under such act from $65,000,000,000 to $125,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time. The Senate amendment increased such amount to $130,000,000,000 and included in the aggregate of obligations outstanding at any one time the face amount of all obligations issued by any agency or instrumentality of the United States which are unconditionally guaranteed as to the principal and interest by the United States, except such guaranteed obligations which are owned by the Treasury Department. The Senate recedes.

R. L. DOUGHTON,
THOS. H. CULLEN,
JERE COOPER,
FRANK CROWTHER,
HAROLD KNUTSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. As I understand it, the Senate put in an amendment increasing the amount that we would be permitted to raise the national debt from $125,000,000,000 to $130,000,000,000, with the understanding that they would add all the obligations of our country to be included in those debts which we were supposed to pay. Now, if we cut this down to $125,000,000,000, will all the obligations of the United States, direct and indirect, be included in our national debt?

Mr. COOPER. There is a provision in the bill as it passed the House which the Committee on Ways and Means and the Treasury Department feel amply takes care of that situation. The bill passed the House authorizing a debt limit of $125,000,000,000. The Senate increased that to $130,000,000,000. In conference the Senate receded on the Senate amendment, so that the bill now comes back under the conference report just as it passed the House.

Mr. RICH. I would like to have this information, if I may. Will the indirect obligations of our Government, which I understood it was the intent and purpose of the increase of $5,000,000,000, be included in the Treasury statement when we reach our debt limit of $125,000,000,000?

Mr. COOPER. It is my understanding that it is the intention that the obligations as to which the interest and principal is guaranteed by the Government will be shown on the Treasury statement.

Mr. RICH. I think that was a wise provision that the Senate put in there, requiring that to be done.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request with reference to H. R. 6736, the War Department civil functions appropriation bill. I have had a conversation with the gentleman from New Jersey, and it may be that he will withdraw his objection on the basis of our conversation.

Mr. POWERS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield.

Mr. POWERS. So that we will have an absolute agreement, I understand the Bull Shoals and Table Rock and a $3,700,000 item are included in Senate amendment No. 2?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. POWERS. May I ask the gentleman whether he will bring Senate amendment No. 2 back to the House for a separate vote?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. POWERS. That is agreeable to the gentleman?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. POWERS. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker—and I am not going to object as long as the gentleman agrees to bring those two items, Table Rock and Bull Shoals, for a separate vote.

Let it be known that the Senate report does not show the justification for reinstating the objectionable items committing the Government to a $87,500,000 project, nor does the debate in the Senate show it. The bill passed the Senate yesterday just as fast as the clerk could read the amendments. It did not take more than a column in the RECORD. There was no debate in the Senate, not a paragraph. Those who preach economy can save money by watching such proposals as these. We should have an opportunity to debate the question again and get a separate vote. As long as the gentleman says he will give us a separate vote, I withdraw my reservation of objection, but I am going to insist on a roll call when the conference report comes back if it is necessary.

Mr. TERRY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, under this agreement there will be a separate vote on each of these two projects, Table Rock and Bull Shoals?

Mr. POWERS. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand they are all in one amendment, Senate amendment No. 2.

Mr. SNYDER. That is right.

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, are we to understand from the gentleman from Pennsylvania that we are going to have a vote on these two items at one time, or will we have a vote on them separately?

Mr. SNYDER. They will have to be brought back as one amendment.

Mr. RICH. Did the Senate consider the fact that these two projects have not been started and that additional funds must be found some place by the taxpayers of this country before they can be started?

Mr. TERRY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, did not the Senate also find that the engineers had testified over there in the hearings that these projects are very essential for the production of electric power, which is needed in the war effort?

Mr. RICH. May I ask the gentleman from Arkansas what year it was determined this power would be available?

Mr. TERRY. During the time the war will be going on, in all probability.

Mr. RICH. This war or the next war?

Mr. TERRY. The war in which we are now engaged, and which the gentleman evidently does not know about.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. SNYDER, TERRY, STARNES of Alabama, COLLINS, KERR, MAHON, POWERS, ENGEL, and CASE of South Dakota.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial and a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this 1 minute for the purpose of entering a protest against the possibility of taking a recess or vacation at this time. I understand plans are under way for this purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I have made an investigation of some of the bills pending and I think we have a great many bills which deserve the immediate attention of the committees of the House and of the House itself. We on the Committee on Military Affairs have before us an investigation of the progress of the national defense program. The three subcommittees are working upon this investigation every day. The investigation is very important to the country at this time, and I think it should continue regardless. I hope the House of Representatives will not recess or take a holiday at this time.

[Here the gavel fell.]

LABOR AND THE WAR EFFORT

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it appears that the Senate proposes to investigate the causes of the tremendous upsurge of public sentiment against the continuation of union-labor abuses.

It seems passing strange that John Q. Public should be investigated because he writes to his Congressman.

John Q. Public thinks it would be more appropriate if the Senate would investigate why the antistrike bill that the House passed by a vote of 2 to 1 on December 3 has not been acted upon by the Senate.

But in order to help in the investigation of John Q. Public and to determine what makes him tick, I will be glad to submit to the committee the many thousands of letters and telegrams which I have received, and have personally read, protesting against present labor-union domination of our production efforts.

These letters come from mothers concerned for the safety of their boys in the fox holes of Bataan; they come from union members outraged at slow-down practices that retard our production; they come from free American workmen who are being charged today outrageous graft for the privilege of working on a defense job.

They come written on embossed stationery; they come written on postal cards; they come written in lead pencil on common paper.

They come from citizens in every walk of life who are firmly determined that our defense effort shall no longer be delayed and jeopardized to serve the interests of any special group.

If it is an offense for American citizens to write to their Congressmen and voice their complaints and dissatisfaction, I am glad to supply reams of evidence as to why they do so.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, this suggestion that people who are insisting that Congress enact legislation removing certain burdens from the war effort be investigated, and to which the gentleman from Virginia has just made reference, is, to my mind, an insult to those who are feeding their offspring, flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone, into the greedy maw of war. It is talk which, if not stopped, will, in my judgment, result in the political hides of a lot of people being nailed to barnyard doors all over this country in the coming election this fall.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I should like the attention for a moment, if I may, of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], who had something to say yesterday about the vicious influences behind these letters that are coming to Congressmen demanding a sound national labor policy. He noticed, undoubtedly, as I did, that a Member of the other body asserts that the Chamber of Commerce of America has been sending out some letters requesting that the people express their views to their Congressmen. In view of what was said yesterday by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] it seems that that should be investigated, too. I notice he is nodding his head in the affirmative, agreeing that the source behind those letters should be ascertained. Then I presume that as the chairman of the Committee on Rules he will support the resolution I have introduced for the appointment of a committee to do that very thing.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. SABATH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] was agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McNARY. As I understand, the answer to my inquiry is now the same as that originally given by the Chair, that is, that those who desire that Senator LANGER be seated should now vote "nay."

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct; those who desire that Senator LANGER be seated should vote "nay."

The question now is on the second branch of the resolution. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. I am not advised how he would vote if he were present. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] and will vote. I vote "yea." I am not advised how the Senator from Maryland would vote if he were present.

Mr. KILGORE (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] who, I am informed, if present and voting, would vote "yea," and will vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who, if he were present, would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote I should vote "nay."

Mr. McNARY. Referring to my former statement concerning the absence of the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], if he were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are holding hearings in Western States on matters pertaining to national defense.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] has been called to his home State on important public business.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] is paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS]. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Mississippi would vote "nay," and the Senator from New Jersey would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 52, as follows:

YEAS—30

Andrews	Barkley	Caraway
Austin	Burton	Chandler
Ball	Butler	Doxey
Barbour	Byrd	George
Glass	Lucas	Reed
Green	Maloney	Stewart
Guffey	Maybank	Truman
Gurney	Mead	Tunnell
Kilgore	Murray	Vandenberg
Lee	O'Mahoney	Wiley

NAYS—52

Aiken	Hayden	Reynolds
Bailey	Herring	Rosier
Bankhead	Hill	Russell
Bone	Holman	Schwartz
Brewster	Hughes	Shipstead
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Brown	Johnson, Colo.	Spencer
Bulow	La Follette	Taft
Capper	McCarran	Thomas, Idaho
Chavez	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Clark, Idaho	McKellar	Tobey
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Van Nuys
Connally	Millikin	Walsh
Danaher	Murdock	Wheeler
Davis	O'Daniel	White
Ellender	Overton	Willis
Gerry	Pepper	
Gillette	Radcliffe	

NOT VOTING—14

Bilbo	Langer	Thomas, Utah
Bridges	Lodge	Tydings
Bunker	Norris	Wagner
Downey	Nye	Wallgren
Hatch	Smathers	

So the second branch of the resolution—Senate Resolution 220—was rejected.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the resolution was rejected be reconsidered.

Mr. McNARY. I move that the motion of the Senator from Texas to reconsider be laid on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Texas to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was rejected.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

PROVISION OF HOUSING IN CONNECTION WITH NATIONAL DEFENSE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6433) to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. ELLENDER. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, and Mr. TAFT conferees on the part of the Senate.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF WAR DEPARTMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 3, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "without the specific approval of the Secretary of War"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 2.

ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

J. BUELL SNYDER,
D. D. TERRY,
JOE STARNES,
ROSS A. COLLINS,
GEORGE MAHON,
D. LANE POWERS,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,
Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 27, 1942.

Resolved, That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 to the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I move that the Senate further insist on its amendment numbered 2, now in disagreement, request a further conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. LODGE conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator from Oklahoma if the appropriation carries the item for the Soo Locks.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The conference report is on the War Department civil-functions bill. The House and Senate have reached an agreement with respect to all amendments except one, which is in disagreement, and the Senate has just ordred it referred to a further conference.

Mr. BROWN. What item is in disagreement?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The amendment known as number 2, which covers, I think, six items. However, the item in which the Senator from Michigan is interested has been agreed to.

Mr. BROWN. I thank the Senator.

MRS. EDDIE A. SCHNEIDER—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BROWN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5290) for the relief of Mrs. Eddie A. Schneider, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the figures "$5,000" insert "$7,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

DAN R. MCGEHEE,
EUGENE J. KEOGH,
Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

ESTATE OF MRS. EDNA B. CROOK—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BROWN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4557) for the relief of the estate of Mrs Edna B. Crook, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same.

PRENTISS M. BROWN,
LLOYD SPENCER,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

DAN R. MCGEHEE,
EUGENE J. KEOGH,
Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

STRIKES IN WAR PRODUCTION PLANTS AND FREEZING OF LABOR CONDITIONS

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, as soon as I can secure a favorable opportunity, it is my purpose to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2054, a bill introduced by me, reported favorably by the Committee on the Judiciary, and now on the calendar, relating to strikes and the freezing of labor conditions.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, submitting several nominations in the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Capt. Clifford E. Van Hook to be a rear admiral in the Navy for temporary service, to rank from the 28th day of November 1941.

By Mr. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Guy W. Ray to be consul.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of R. Franklin Bogenrief to be postmaster at Hinton, Iowa.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Anastatia E. Walsh to be postmaster at Larchwood, Iowa.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Monroe Kelly to be rear admiral.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John Marston to be major general.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Alexander A. Vandegrift to be major general.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

ARMY NOMINATIONS REPORTED AND CONFIRMED

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I report favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs a number of nominations in the Army. I have consulted the majority leader and the minority leader, and there is no objection to immediate consideration, and I therefore ask that the nominations be considered at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to immediate consideration? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the nominations.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Brig. Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower to be major general.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Thomas Troy Handy to be brigadier general.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of St. Clair Streett to be brigadier general.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William Morris Hoge to be brigadier general.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of George Bowditch Hunter to be brigadier general.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Arthur Bee McDaniel to be brigadier general.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of these confirmations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the President will be notified forthwith.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, March 30, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 27 (legislative day of March 5), 1942:

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE MAJOR GENERAL

Brig. Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERAL

Col. Thomas Troy Handy (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. St. Clair Streett (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. William Morris Hoge (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. George Bowditch Hunter, Cavalry.

Col. Arthur Bee McDaniel (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 27 (legislative day of March 5), 1942:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Guy W Ray to be a consul of the United States of America.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE MAJOR GENERAL

Dwight David Eisenhower

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Thomas Troy Handy
St. Clair Streett
William Morris Hoge
George Bowditch Hunter
Arthur Bee McDaniel

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY

Monroe Kelly to be rear admiral for temporary service.

munities in my district and I am particularly proud of the progressive city of Chehalis in Lewis County.

According to a telegram I have just received from my friend and prominent civic leader, Mr. Clarence Ellington, Chehalis, with a population of 5,000, has oversubscribed its campaign to raise $55,000 for the purchase of a P-40 pursuit plane in 9 days of the 2 weeks. Continuing the campaign the surplus raised is to be used for specialized equipment for the plane. This is a basis of $9.16 per capita.

A still better record is the total sale of war bonds in Chehalis. To this date bonds amounting to $360,000 have been sold, which is $72 per capita.

Chehalis, which is one of the first communities which the Japanese are likely to invade, according to Homer Lea and the military experts, if they attempt an invasion of the Pacific coast, challenges any other community in the United States to excel this record and invites Tokyo to take notice.

[Here the gavel fell.]

SALES TAX IN CALIFORNIA

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[Mr. COCHRAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

PROPOSED RECESS

Mr. MILLS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection

Mr. MILLS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I understand it is being discussed to recess for 2 weeks; so my purpose is to enter a protest against taking an Easter recess.

I have heard it said, "I want to go home and see how my people feel toward certain national problems." Well, for me, I can definitely say I know; that the majority of my people have listened, they have thought, they have drawn their conclusions, they demand less speeches, more action, and with fervent prayers they are asking we gear our industries to operate 24 hours a day and at the same time eliminate all nondefense spending.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MONOPOLISTIC CORPORATIONS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, synthetic rubber, we now learn, could not be developed here because of an agreement between Standard Oil of New Jersey and the German Dye Trust. Already we have been told how expansion of metals has been interfered with for the same kind of reasons. In my judgment, the worst bottleneck we have, so far as increasing American war production is concerned, is the shortage of certain metals, and other necessary products due to opposition on the part of some monopoly corporations which, as Thurman Arnold yesterday said, even went to the extent of agreements between those monopoly corporations and some German corporations. I point out that it is monopoly which strikes hardest at the vitals of any democratic action, and any democratic economic order. For monopoly means restriction of production and only the most ingenious action can break its hold. I am not one to apologize for things that may be wrong in the ranks of labor or any other group, nor do I say that we should not correct them, but I do say that the serious, effective bottleneck is not in labor but is here in these restrictions that have existed and in some respects still exist, and I commend the action of Mr. Arnold and his associates for bringing it so forcibly to the attention of the country. If we are to have full production 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, there cannot be tolerated any attempts on the part of monopolies to preserve their monopoly position at the expense of the fullest expansion of production that our war production requires.

I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter and resolution from the American Legion of Mississippi.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I obtained consent to insert in the RECORD an article by Louis M. Lyon. It has been called to my attention that it exceeds three pages and would cost $105 more. I ask unanimous consent that the article be included, nevertheless.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS BILL, 1943

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 6736, making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 3, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "without the specific approval of the Secretary of War"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 2.

J. BUELL SNYDER,
D. D TERRY,
JOE STARNES,
ROSS A. COLLINS,
GEORGE MAHON,
D. LANE POWERS,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,
Managers on the part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H OVERTON,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates $66,802,500 for rivers and harbors, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $57,502,500, as proposed by the House, the increase of $9,300,000 applying entirely to the construction of lock and auxiliary works at Sault Ste. Marie on the St. Marys River, Mich., for which a Budget estimate has been presented (H. Doc. 658).

Amendment No. 3: Changes the effective date of the provision with respect to preliminary examinations and surveys conducted, pursuant to law, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Amends the provision with respect to the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles by Federal agencies, other than the Executive Office and the Military and Naval Establishments, so as to make all purchases or exchanges subject to the specific approval of the Secretary of War.

Amendment in disagreement

The committee of conference report in disagreement the following amendment of the Senate:

Amendment No. 2, relating to flood control, general.

J. BUELL SNYDER,
D. D. TERRY,
JOE STARNES,
ROSS A. COLLINS,
GEORGE MAHON,
D. LANE POWERS,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,
Managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, there is 1 hour allowed on the conference report, is there not?

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania desires to use it.

Mr. POWERS. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania desires to use it. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield.

Mr. POWERS. As I understand it, there is 1 hour of debate, if we so desire, on the conference report. Is that correct?

Mr. SNYDER. That is correct.

Mr. POWERS. It is not my intention to take very much time on the report itself. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield.

Mr. POWERS. There is also 1 hour of debate on Senate amendment No. 2. Is that correct?

Mr. SNYDER. That is right.

Mr. POWERS. Assuming that we do not use the hour on the conference report, will the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to me one-half of his hour on Senate amendment No. 2?

Mr. SNYDER. I will yield the gentleman as much time as we consume on this side. I do not think it is customary to yield time en bloc to the other side on a conference report.

Mr. POWERS. If you have 1 hour, you say you will yield to me as much time as you use?

Mr. SNYDER. I will yield to individuals on your side as much time as we use.

Mr. POWERS. We want a half an hour on this side. Will that be satisfactory?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. The rule is to divide the time between the proponents and opponents, regardless of their political affiliations.

Mr. SNYDER. That is right.

The SPEAKER. The rule is that the gentleman from Pennsylvania will have control of all the time.

Mr. SNYDER. I will yield as much time to the proponents as I do the opponents.

Mr. POWERS. Then you will yield half an hour to the opponents and a half an hour to the proponents?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. POWERS. That is satisfactory.

Mr. SNYDER. I do not suppose very many are interested in this, but if you will listen to this statement perhaps we will not require much debate. We had a great deal of debate on the controversial questions when this bill was considered in the House. I do not see any reason why we should have a great deal of debate after this statement.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate placed four amendments on the bill. The statement just read by the Clerk explains the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees on amendments 1, 3, and 4.

The remaining amendment, No. 2, is returned in disagreement. This accords with the arrangement entered into on yesterday when we agreed to the conference asked by the Senate.

I should like to say a word about this amendment No. 2.

It relates solely to the total amount to be appropriated for flood control, general.

The House approved a total of $128,273,700.

The Senate increased that amount by $23,789,000.

That increase applies to six projects, and I think the House should know what they are:

First. The Bull Shoals Reservoir project, in Arkansas, $16,700,000.

Second. The Table Rock Reservoir project, in Missouri, $2,016,000.

Third. The Tulsa and West Tulsa, Okla., flood-control project, $213,000.

Fourth. Clearing and snagging work, Salt and Gila Rivers, Ariz., $50,000.

Fifth. Mermentau and Vermillion Rivers, La., flood-control project, $970,000.

Sixth. Readying authorized flood-control projects for building up a reservoir of work available for immediate prosecution to cushion post-war adjustment, $3,750,000.

The House considered the Bull Shoals and Table Rock Reservoir projects and rejected them.

The House did not have the Oklahoma, Arizona, or Louisiana projects before it. They are all authorized projects, but are not supported by Budget estimates, and, of course, the House provided for projects—three projects, without Budget estimates. The Oklahoma project has a munitions defense plant protection justification. The Arizona and Louisiana projects are urged for giving protection from floods to agricultural areas.

For building up a backlog of worthwhile post-war projects, the House provided $1,000,000.

I want the membership to have this information before it is called upon to act upon the amendment in disagreement, which is the next step after the conference report shall have been adopted.

The Senate increase involves all of the projects I have named.

At the proper time I shall move to insist upon our disagreement to the amendment of the Senate. I shall do so because of the parliamentary situation. I favor the Bull Shoals project; I think there is much merit in the Oklahoma project, and I should like immensely to vote for the project designed to ease the post-war readjustment. Next to winning the war, I can conceive of nothing of greater importance. It will be a hollow victory, indeed, if we are not ready to make the most of it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SNYDER. I gladly yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Can the gentleman tell us on which of these six items that are included in this proposition, the Senate held hearings?

Mr. SNYDER. All of them.

Mr. TABER. All of them?

Mr. SNYDER. They so stated in their hearings that they had.

Mr. TABER. Does it refer to all of these items?

Mr. SNYDER. It does, sir.

Mr. TABER. As to the Oklahoma item, is it not true that an appropriation was made for this current fiscal year for that item and that the funds therefor have been impounded by the President and the Treasury, and the work has not been allowed to go on?

Mr. SNYDER. My impression is that there was an appropriation of $300,000 made for that as of the past fiscal year, and that it was impounded, and that this is merely asking for $213,000 more, making a total of $513,000 which it was stated in the hearings—at least, it was stated before the conference committee, would do the job.

Mr. TABER. When the President and the Budget thought that the project had so little merit that they have impounded the funds that have already been appropriated for the project?

Mr. SNYDER. Well, I am not here to make specific argument for that project, but it is my duty to state that in the conference the gentleman who was advocating this said that a number of Army factories had sprung up along here that needed this protection. That is what they gave to the conference committee. It was a report similar to what we have done at Louisville, Ky. The funds were impounded there last year, but the Army moved in and built a lot of plants right down along the river and, as a protection, we allowed that money so that they could build whatever was necessary at the river to protect those plants. It was stated to us in conference that this was a similar situation.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I notice that the amount of money allocated for the construction of the extra lock at Soo, Mich., has been increased by $1,300,000?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DONDERO. No figure has ever been presented to the Rivers and Harbors Committee in excess of $8,000,000. I wondered what that extra $1,300,000 was for.

Mr. SNYDER. As we understood there was a situation up there that made it very essential that the work be done and be done right away. It required this amount of money to do it.

Mr. DONDERO. Is it for some item outside of that extra lock at the Soo?

Mr. SNYDER. No; no item outside of general project.

Mr. DONDERO. What I am wondering is where the increase comes in above the $8,000,000 that was presented to the

Rivers and Harbors Committee as the cost of that extra lock.

Mr. SNYDER. I cannot give the gentleman details, only to say that it must be looked at from the standpoint of national defense.

Mr. DONDERO. This is the first time I have seen the figure $9,300,000 mentioned in connection with the item.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield.

Mr. TERRY. I understand the extra amount is for auxiliary work in connection with the lock.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. It was my understanding that all work in connection with the lock was not to exceed $8,000,000. That was the testimony before the House committee; and I am wondering what the additional amount is for.

Mr. TERRY. The estimate is $9,300,000, including that extra work, as I understand it.

Mr. DONDERO. Some other work outside the lock?

Mr. TERRY. Yes; auxiliary work.

Mr. SNYDER. No.

Mr. DONDERO. I would like to know what that work is.

Mr. SNYDER. I cannot give the details.

Mr. TERRY. It is in connection with this work, as I understand, and was approved by the Director of the Budget when they sent the estimate up here.

Mr. DONDERO. There seems to be some confusion about this additional amount. I do not want in any way to disclose any defense matters, but I would like to know and I believe the House would like to know why the extra $1,300,000 is necessary.

Mr. SNYDER. I believe the gentleman will find that in the Senate hearings. The gentleman understands this was put in by the Senate.

Mr. DONDERO. I understand that to be so.

Mr. SNYDER. As members of the House committee, therefore, we would not know the details of this.

Mr. POWERS. Before the gentleman moves the previous question, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] and I also would like to have some time.

Mr. SNYDER. I shall be pleased to yield to these gentlemen.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, as this bill comes back to us from the Senate we find they have added $33,089,000. It is certainly pretty tough to see the bill treated in this manner, especially when we in the House of Representatives are trying to cut down on nonessential Government expenditures, to have the other body try to force us to spend for items that are not essential to the winning of the war. I refer particularly to the item in disagreement which will be considered after we have disposed of the conference report, $16,700,000 for Bull Shoals, and $2,106,000 for Table Rock in Arkansas and Missouri. These two items will cost us eventually $87,000,000 and not by the wildest stretch of the imagination can they be considered war functions. In the first place it will take between 3 and 4 years to complete.

Mr. TERRY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. Not now.

Mr. TERRY. The gentleman should be fair in his statement.

Mr. RICH. If I have made a misstatement, the gentleman from Arkansas may correct it. I am stating the situation as I see it. And I am not making a misstatement.

The House of Representatives is now asked to obligate the Treasury for $18,000,000 or $19,000,000, the expectation being to come back later for further appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is about time that either we in the House of Representatives woke up or that the people back home woke up to the things we are trying to do. Personally, I believe the people back home are waking up.

Mr. HAINES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. RICH. I yield to my colleague from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HAINES. Is it not true that when these projects were considered in the House they were turned down?

Mr. RICH. That is right; exactly so. They were turned down at one time. We are now faced with this situation again, and it is up to us in the House of Representatives to turn them down again.

Mr. HAINES. Is my colleague certain that these projects are necessary or will contribute to national defense?

Mr. RICH. In 1945 or 1946 they may get some power out there, but in my thinking it seems to me there are so many things of greater importance facing us now that we should not even consider these. We shall have up for consideration before the day is finished another bill calling for the appropriation of $18,000,000,000. You heard it reported this morning. We have already appropriated for war over $90,000,000,000, almost all the money we can possibly spend during the whole year 1942, working 24 hours a day making things that are vital to the welfare of this Nation and the winning of this war. That is our first duty, our first obligation. Win the war; that is our first duty and our first obligation.

Mr. HAINES. Is there anything in the hearings that indicates a real need that this money be appropriated at this time?

Mr. RICH. May I say that you and I, as hard as we try to work, cannot do anything. We have worked hard for the last few weeks. I had to go to bed at 8:30 last night in order to be in the office at 9 o'clock this morning. We did not get these hearings until about 15 or 20 minutes ago. How can we look through them? We have to go to appropriation committee at 11 o'clock and pass on an appropriation bill for $18,000,000,000. It is humanly impossible to do these things. Work as hard as you can from 8 o'clock in the morning till 11 o'clock at night.

Mr. HAINES. I want to commend my colleague for his splendid work. May I say I am in entire accord with the statement he makes.

Mr. TERRY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. Because these items are to be spent in the district of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY], and because he is working day and night to have this passed, I am forced to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TERRY. I would like to know what time the gentleman had to go to bed last night to get here today?

Mr. RICH. I had to go to bed at 8:30 last night because I have been working for 4 weeks long, long hours. I am about played out and I cannot take it much longer. I am going to tell you, some of you gentlemen have got to work a little longer or we are going to wreck this Nation. We want more work and less play. More work or less pay.

Mr. TERRY. More work and less talk.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS].

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, this is the same old story. The Appropriations Committee of the House and the House tried to do a job in cutting down nondefense expenditures. Then the bill goes to another body and is raised, as usual In my 10 years' experience as a member of the Appropriations Committee I do not recall having received a bill back in the House from the other body that had not been raised. This is just another glaring example of what is happening on the other side of the Capitol. Where in the world this economy bloc was when the bill passed the Senate is beyond me.

Mr. SCOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCOTT. Is the gentleman aware of the fact there is a report in the Power Division of the War Production Board that the Government's power program by 1944 will result in a 70-percent power surplus over all of the domestic and war needs of the Government as those war needs have been furnished to the War Production Board?

Mr. POWERS. I was not aware of that fact. That is a very interesting contribution the gentleman has made.

Mr. PLOESER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POWERS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. May I say in answer to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that information has also come to me, in addition to the information just stated, that these two particular projects, Bull Shoals and Table Rock, will add a needless part of that surplus power. It is also reported that there is absolutely no war need for these projects in that particular territory of the country today. Further, I think it is important for the Members of the House to know that there has been an attempt to suppress this report until the bill we are now considering can be passed by the Congress I think that borders on being scandalous.

The Senate has put these two projects back in, and by putting them back in they are reestablishing appropriations in excess of $87,000,000, the ultimate expense involved in the construction of these two dams; this, after the House has cut them out of the bill.

I am hopeful that the House will repeat its action of a few days ago and strike from the report of the conference committee Senate amendment No. 2 which includes these particular projects that I have just mentioned.

Mr. POWERS. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to take some time, through the kindness of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on Senate amendment No. 2. When the House votes on Senate amendment No. 2 it is voting a commitment of $100,000,000. One hundred million dollars is the commitment that we are going to vote on in a very, very short time. I shall reserve further remarks until I obtain my time on Senate amendment No. 2.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first Senate amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 7, line 5, strike out "$128,273,700" and insert "$152,062,700."

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 2.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 2.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TERRY moves to recede and concur in the amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. The amendment is not in order at this time. If an amendment of this kind is to be offered to recede and concur with an amendment, it must be after the House has voted to recede.

The SPEAKER. The motion to recede and concur takes precedence at this point.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY].

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, as has been stated very well by the chairman of the subcommittee, when this bill went to the Senate that body put in four items in addition to the Bull Shoals and Table Rock items, which were up for discussion in the House when the bill was before this body.

Much has been said about Table Rock and Bull Shoals not being completed for several years. It was stated in the House that these projects would not be in operation until too late to serve in this war, yet the engineers have told you that Bull Shoals will be in operation in the latter part of 1944 and that the Table Rock hydro will be in operation in the spring of 1945.

Mr. Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, in a letter which was read in the House, states this:

These projects are essential parts of a program of power supply for the war effort in the region which comprises the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, most of Oklahoma and Texas, part of Missouri, and the westerly portion of Mississippi. This program includes existing generating facilities, new steam-electric units on order by the utilities, new generating capacity on order to serve aluminum and magnesium loads, and existing and other proposed hydroelectric projects.

A summation of the existing assured capacity, after allowance for minimum reserves, in this region, including new steam-electric units on order by utilities for installation this year and the new industrial generating capacity on order for installation in 1942 and future years, is 269,000 kilowatts less than the estimated power requirements in 1943, 322,000 kilowatts less in 1944, 419,000 kilowatts less in 1945 and 483,000 kilowatts less than estimated requirements in 1946. These deficiencies must be made up by a combination of additional steam-electric and hydroelectric generating capacity.

As you know, the limitations on the manufacturers to produce land turbines have become increasingly serious on account of the necessity of pushing, to the fullest extent, the naval and maritime ship program. The same manufacturing capacity is utilized for the production of land and marine turbine equipment. For this reason it is especially desirable to install, in areas where the possibilities for the development of hydroelectric power exists, all of the hydro equipment that can be obtained, subject to the limitations of manufacture. By following this procedure, manufacturing capacity for the production of land turbine equipment can be utilized for areas where the possibilities for the production of hydro power do not exist

This power is needed by the country at this time in the development of the war program. There is no doubt about it. We know the war will not be over this year, but we do not know whether the war will be over even in 1944 or 1945.

Some of the Members of this House who are now criticizing the development of power which is needed at this time by the Government, when the War Department program came on the floor for the 5,500 airplane program 3 years ago, in June 1939, fought that program at that time, because, they said, "You cannot tell us we are going to have a war." They further said, "The President of the United States is a warmonger and is using the foreign war propaganda to conceal and divert attention from domestic problems."

Yet within 3 months after they were trying to defeat the expansion of the airplane program, we had a war in Europe. From that day on, it has been conclusively demonstrated that more and more airplanes are necessary; that we cannot win battles on land or sea without air superiority.

The President of the United States has asked you for these dams. The President had a supplemental Budget estimate sent down to include the Table Rock and Bull Shoals projects as being necessary for the production of power for the war program. I do not see how gentlemen can get up on this floor and say, "We would vote for these projects if they were necessary for power for war production, but we do not know when the war will be over. These dams may be in operation too late for the war." You do not know when the war will be over, and I do not know it. The President of the United States does not know it. Nobody knows.

I ask you to agree to my motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 50]

Baldwin	Gifford	O'Day
Barry	Gillette	Osmers
Beam	Gore	O'Toole
Bender	Harris, Va.	Pace
Bennett	Healey	Patrick
Bishop	Hébert	Patton
Boehne	Holmes	Pfeifer, Joseph L.
Bolton	Hook	Reed, Ill.
Brooks	Houston	Richards
Brown, Ohio	Jarrett	Robertson, N. Dak.
Buck	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Romjue
Buckler, Minn.	Kelly, Ill.	Sacks
Buckley, N. Y.	Kennedy, Martin J.	Schaefer, Ill.
Burch	Kennedy, Michael J.	Schulte
Burdick	Keogh	Shannon
Byron	Kilburn	Sheridan
Cannon, Fla.	Kleberg	Short
Capozzoli	Klein	Smith, Pa.
Celler	Kocialkowski	Stratton
Clark	Kramer	Sumner, Ill.
Cole, Md.	Lambertson	Tolan
Culkin	Lewis	Vreeland
Day	McGranery	Wadsworth
Delaney	McKeough	Walter
Dies	Maciejewski	Weiss
Domengeaux	Magnuson	Welch
Douglas	Merritt	Wilson
Eliot, Mass.	Mitchell	Wolfenden, Pa.
Flannagan	Mundt	Worley
Gale		
Gavagan		
Gearhart		

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 341 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, there are items in here involving $22,000,000. The first one relates to Bull Shoals Reservoir, the second one to Table Rock Reservoir, both of which were thrown out by the House about 10 days ago, when we had the War Department bill up.

These reservoirs are designed, alleged, to promote flood control on the White River in Arkansas, and are power projects in disguise, but they are power projects that cannot be put on an efficient basis. In other words, the engineer testified that the cost of producing power at the plant would be 3.2 mills, as against an average coal cost, which is generally known in regions that are supplied plentifully with coal, of about 2 mills. This means that the power is high-priced power and that if it is going to compete and be transmitted, it is going to be expensive power.

There is a coal plant of considerable size under construction at the present time, which will come out quite a little ahead of this plant, and these two plants cannot possibly be completed before early 1945 or 1946. Both of them are opposed by the Conservation Commission of Missouri. It seems to me it is a waste of money for us to go ahead at this time

with an enormous program of $22,000,000 when Mr. Churchill tells us that the tide is turning against us in the Atlantic. This was his announcement yesterday. Is it not time for us to wake up and quit monkeying around and get right down to the war effort and quit going into things we cannot possibly have done in time to be of use in our war effort?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. Are these dams to be used in a series of dams any of which are now operating?

Mr. TABER. They are new dams and the authorization is $49,000,000 and the cost of the two dams will be $90,000,000, or about double the authorization.

Mr. MICHENER. What I am getting at is whether they are to be used in connection with a series of dams, where the same water goes over more than one dam, thereby producing additional power without additional cost.

Mr. TABER. There may be other dams on the river. I cannot tell the gentleman about that. I will leave that to the members on the subcommittee; but these two dams are supposed to a certain extent to go together, although there was no Budget estimate for the Table Rock proposition.

There are four other items in here, including the Tulsa, Okla., item, where there was previously an appropriation of $300,000, which has been impounded by the President and the Director of the Budget and the Treasury, and is not to be used.

Why should we put any more money into that proposition? There was an item for clearing and snagging the Salt and Gila Rivers, on which there were no hearings, and no one can tell anything about it. There was an item for Louisiana, and the engineers were not called in or asked to give testimony, and that amounted to $970,000. Then there was an item of $3,750,000 for planning, and after hearings the subcommittee only allowed $1,000,000. They did that when they knew what they were talking about. If we have our engineers chasing all over the country trying to get up new projects when there are millions and millions of projects already surveyed, we are going to interfere with the war effort and cloud our efforts to get things done so that we can support the war effort.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will reject the motion to recede and concur.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, when this matter was before the Flood Control Committee I appeared before that committee in opposition to both dams. When the flood-control bill was brought in I spoke in opposition to both projects. When this bill was before the House I spoke in opposition to the projects. I merely mention this to show that I have been consistent in my opposition to the Bull Shoals and Table Rock Dams. The House refused to include the projects in the bill before it went to the Senate. Read the Senate hearings and see if you find any justification in favor of restoring the projects. Read the Senate report and see if you find one word in justification of these projects.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. No; I will not. Answer in your own time; I need mine.

Read the debate in the Senate. You cannot, for you will find there was no debate on this proposition in the Senate; not a word. The bill was passed in the Senate as fast as the clerk could read the amendments, and yet the Senate put two projects in the bill which the engineers of the Army say will cost $87,500,000. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] says this will cost $100,000,000. You have a power dam on the White River, the Norfork Dam, now being constructed, but it will not be completed in 1944 or 1945. It is going to provide power. Yesterday it was shown on the floor of the House by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS] that the engineers of the Army are not even using the power already available at the Grand River project. Are they going to use the power at Norfork? Table Rock and Bull Shoals would provide an excess of power, which is not needed. If it were a national defense project, I would support it. I would turn around and go the other way, if we needed it, but it is not a national defense project.

You will hear in a few moments, if he is consistent, from the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ELLIS], who will tell you that anyone who opposes this represents the Power Trust. Before he ever saw Washington, I was here fighting the Power Trust. I fought it on Boulder Dam, and on the holding-company bill, and on every public project that was advocated here. Too many to mention. Look at my record. The gentleman from Arkansas has filled the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with statements, given articles to the press, in which he says anybody that disagrees with him is, according to him, a representative of the Power Trust. If there is one charge from which I can be exonerated, it is that of being a representative of the Power Trust. My action all through my public life has been just the opposite. I am just as much opposed to the Power Trust as is the gentleman from Arkansas, and I have done just as much for rural electrification as he has, and I suggest to him that he might curb his words a little in accusing Members of this House of being representatives of the Power Trust. I am in favor of private utilities when properly conducted, but not when they are operated against the public interest.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I refuse to yield. The gentleman has been allotted time. Here is a chance to save $87,500,000. True, the authorization is only for $49,000,000, but the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] knows that the Chair has ruled time and time again, if a project is in progress, regardless of how much is contained in the authorization, an amendment is in order as an additional appropriation, even though above the authorization. You can appropriate $200,000,000 on these projects if once you start them. These projects are not necessary. One of them is in my own State, and the other is in the State of Arkansas.

Norfork does not depend on these projects to generate power. Let us have Norfork. I am willing to have that power, and then if you need more in that section, come back and convince Congress you do.

There is only one national defense project down there, and it is an aluminum plant. Read the House hearings, and you will see that the aluminum plant is going to have its own power plant. It is not going to take the power from Norfork, or from Grand River, or from any other public dam down there. It is constructing its own power plant right now.

These projects are unnecessary; it is a waste of public funds at this time. The motion of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY] to recede and concur should be defeated. If you want to defeat these projects, if you want to save this money and spend it for vessels, tanks, and planes, and ammunition, vote "no" on the proposition of the gentleman from Arkansas. I hope by an overwhelming vote that the House will vote it down.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PLAUCHÉ].

Mr. PLAUCHÉ. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to make a brief explanation of one item which is included in the amendment. I refer to the item for the Mermentau and Vermilion Rivers project, amounting to $970,000. This particular item was not presented to the Committee on Appropriations at the time this particular bill was under consideration, because we were not prepared at that time to make a proper presentation. Since 1856 this section of south Louisiana, between the Vermilion and Mermentau Rivers has been suffering from floods, which have progressively grown worse, until 1940, when, due to a tropical storm and precipitation of about 24 inches in 24 hours, the entire section, encompassing about 900,000 acres, was flooded, and resulting in as much as 6 and 7 feet of water in some of the communities. This particular flood, and that experienced in 1941, is due to the silting of the mouths of these two rivers, which makes it impossible for the rain water to flow into the Gulf.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLAUCHÉ. Yes.

Mr. POWERS. I am sympathetic toward the gentleman's project, but there is no Budget estimate for this.

Mr. PLAUCHÉ. No; there is no Budget estimate. It was inserted by the Senate.

Mr. POWERS. And it means that this project is taken out of hundreds of others and placed in this appropriation bill without estimates, and is preferred over the others.

Mr. PLAUCHÉ. It is an approved project.

Mr. POWERS. It is an approved project.

Mr. PLAUCHÉ. It was only completed just a few weeks ago by the engineering department. But I just wanted to make

an explanation of this item in order to show that there is some connection with this project and national defense.

I would like to call to the attention of the House the fact that there were 2,500,000 bushels of rice lost by the flood of 1940. Forty-two percent of all the rice grown in continental United States is grown in that immediate territory. At the present time the oriental supply is cut off. Cuba, Puerto Rico and South American countries depending on rice as their basic food are unable to obtain it from any other section except Louisiana.

There were 240,000 tons of cane destroyed by the flood of 1940, 750,000 bushels of sweetpotatoes, 800,000 bushels of corn, 1,950 acres of peppers, 2,300 acres of truck, 42,000 bales of cotton, 25,150 head of cattle, 13,300 head of hogs, 4,000 head of sheep, 1,680 horses and mules, and 44,000 poultry.

In addition to this, there are something like 33 oil fields in that immediate territory producing more than 85,000 barrels of oil a day. During the flood it was necessary to close down every one of those oil fields and stop production for several weeks.

Another item which has not been called to the attention of the Congress is that during the 1940 flood the main line of the Southern Pacific from the Gulf coast to the Pacific coast was tied up.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BULWINKLE). The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER].

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY] to recede and concur in this amendment.

The facts are there is no power shortage in this particular area of the United States. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY] himself stated it would be 1944 before one section of this project could be completed and 1945 before the other could be completed.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I yield.

Mr. TERRY. It has been stated by the Federal Power Commission that there is a shortage in this area we are talking about.

Mr. WINTER. Well, I differ with the gentleman's interpretation of what the Federal Power Commission has said about it, and what actually exists.

About a year ago, the Government started to build an aluminum plant at Lake Catherine, Ark. At that time the Defense Plant Corporation and Government organizations in charge asked the power companies to form a power pool to furnish the additional power necessary to operate this aluminum plant. The power companies got together and formed this pool and agreed to furnish power of over 100,000 kilowatts. In the interim the Defense Plant Corporation decided to build its own power plant of 120,000-kilowatt capacity. That plant is now in process of construction. The Government asked these power companies to have 100,000 kilowatts of power ready in March 1942, and that is this month. The aluminum plant is not ready to go. The power companies have their 100,000 kilowatts of power ready. The interconnections have been made. The power is there. There is 1,500,000 kilowatts of power in this particular area right now. There is an excess of over 200,000 kilowatts, not counting the 120,000 capacity that the Government is building in the aluminum plant itself.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I yield.

Mr. MAY. Suppose we put in these two dams and the war ends, where will they have a market for any of it, either that which is there now or that which will be produced in the future?

Mr. WINTER. They will not have any market. With the dam at Norfolk and with the dams owned by private industry on my side of the line over in Kansas, which have now been interconnected and made a part of this pool, there is all the power that they need. They only have one defense plant down there, and that is the aluminum plant.

Mr. ENGEL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I yield.

Mr. ENGEL. If the gentleman will examine page 76 of the hearings he will see that Colonel Reber testified that Bull Shoals would be completed by April 30, 1945, and start delivering power in 1944. Table Rock would be completed June 30, 1946, and would start delivering power in 1945.

Mr. WINTER. If that statement is true, and I assume it is, how on earth can electric power produced in 1945 and 1946 do the defense program any good at this time?

Mr. FADDIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I yield.

Mr. FADDIS. For the truth of the gentleman's statement we need only refer to the action taken this morning by Donald Nelson with regard to not furnishing any more copper for the R. E. A.

Mr. WINTER. That is exactly correct. There is no use getting excited about this situation. It may be a fine thing. I do not blame these gentlemen for wanting these dams built in their areas, but as I understand it, the people of Missouri, particularly a great portion of them, except in the part that this particular dam at Table Rock is located, are against this program. I do not know anything about what the situation is in Arkansas, but I do know you are going to expend in the neighborhood of $100,000,000 under the guise of bringing electric power into an area that is supposed to have a shortage of power, when with these interconnections they now have over 200,000 kilowatts more power than they need.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The people in the southeastern part of Missouri and the northeastern part of Arkansas are tremendously interested in the development of these dams, because that is the only source of power which they have in that great section of the country that is waiting for development. We do want it and need it badly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I was surprised at the speech made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER]. Most surprising was the statement that they had a million kilowatts of electricity in that area and 200,000 more than was necessary.

Let me say in advance that some day the people are going to send Members to Congress from that section who will help develop the natural resources of the West and the Middle West. The power companies are using the Mississippi River as a Hindenburg line to keep us from going beyond it in the development of the water power resources of this country.

The administration is for both of these projects. It will not take a single dollar away from any other national defense project; besides these projects will pay for themselves. Gentlemen who are living in the tallow-candle age stand up and tell an intelligent Congress that we shall have no market for this power. Do you know what it reminds me of? I heard the same argument made by the predecessors of these gentlemen against the development of Muscle Shoals. They said we had a surplus of power At that time the country was using 40,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. Last year we used 160,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours. There is a shortage now. Next year it will take more than 200,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours, and the time is not far distant when the American people will use a trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. Whenever you get to where you use electricity for the purposes for which it was intended you will never have a surplus of power.

How do you know that none of the plants along the Atlantic or Pacific coast are not going to be knocked out? How do you know how long this war will last? How do you know how long we are going to be involved in this great struggle? We are going to need all the power we can develop.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN Is it not rather inconsistent on the part of these gentlemen to argue against these projects because the plants will not be completed until 1944, 1945, or 1946, yet you never hear a word from them against the construction of a battleship that will take equally long to complete

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Why, certainly. Of all the men in this House who could gracefully drop out of this fight they are the distinguished gentleman from Alabama and your humble servant now addressing you, because our districts are electrified with power generated on the Tennessee River, and it is being retailed to the people at less than half the rates the people in Missouri,

Kansas, Arkansas, and a large number of other States that are affected have to pay. There is not any reason on earth for thus turning back and resisting modern progress, necessary progress, under the flimsy pretext that this money is needed for something else when it does not take a single dime away from national defense. If it did the President would not be for it.

You may do as you please, but if you defeat these projects you are turning back the wheels of progress. When you vote this motion down you are not only crippling national defense if this war should last for 5 or 10 years, but you are shutting the door of hope in the faces of the people of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and of every other section within the distribution radius of one of these dams. The gentleman from Kansas talks about the immediate area The Army engineers told us in the Muscle Shoals report that the distribution radius was 350 miles, which would reach the city of St. Louis. You are not voting on local propositions, these are national projects.

I hope the motion will be sustained.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, how, by the wildest stretch of the imagination, anyone can say this does not take something away from the prosecution of the war effort is beyond my comprehension. I simply cannot follow such a statement as that just made. The situation is simply this: These dams they are talking of constructing—the Bull Shoals Reservoir on the Arkansas and the Table Rock Reservoir—will take $19,000,000 to start. But to complete these and the other projects we are now debating will in the end cost $100,000,000.

What is happening here to the Congress? In the last 4 days we have had before us the Interior Department Appropriation bill carrying $162,000,000. This is a bill in which every Member of Congress is vitally interested We have so far spent 4 days on it. Even in that bill there are a lot of items that were not only cut to the bone by the committee before the bill was reported but further cuts were made by the Committee of the Whole.

Here come the same things, a Budget estimate for $23,000,000, which will cost $100,000,000. Now, you are going to spend that much by putting these two items in the bill. Does not that seem ridiculous?

Let me give you a statement to reflect on a little bit, and this refers to what was said by the gentleman who preceded me. He said it would not take anything away from our war effort. Let me call attention to the fact that you passed the fourth supplemental appropriation for airplanes, providing $12,000,000,000 on the 23d of January. On the 26th of January there was reported the Navy Department appropriation bill, and by the time the Senate got through with it there was provided in the bill $26,500,000,000. You have had the fifth supplemental defense bill for the Army, providing $32,762,000,000. This afternoon when you finish the Interior Department appropriation bill you will have the sixth supplemental national defense bill for $18,302,187,148. That makes a total for the four bills for war of over $90,000,000,000, and you have appropriated all that in 62 days.

Now you come in here and want to build dams that are not going to be for the national defense. If there is any, you will not get it until 1945 at the shortest time.

If you agree to the pending motion the people of this country will say that you have wheels in your head. The people of this country will not have any confidence whatever in you. All they can say is that Congress is trying and will wreck our financial stability.

Where are you going to get this money? How are you going to get this money? You have to go back to the people of this country and you are going to bow their backs for 100 years or 500 years in order to pay these debts. The people of America cannot stand it, this Nation cannot stand it, and if you have any love for your country for goodness' sake vote against the motion that has been offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY], and do not agree to the amendments that were placed in this bill by the distinguished body at the other end of the Capitol.

The Senate said at the beginning of the year that we ought to take a billion, yes, $2,000,000,000 away from the spending in civil functions of our Government. It made that statement early in January. Now it comes in here and tries to shove down the throats of the American people and you legislators who are elected by those people, the sum of $23,000,000 for several projects which will ultimately cost $100,000,000 and it will not be for national defense. Defeat the motion.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS].

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield for a moment, I would like to go on a little later. There are about 25 minutes of debate left.

Mr. SNYDER. I only have the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ELLIS] on this side. Does the gentleman want to be last?

Mr. POWERS. As a member of the committee I think it is my privilege to be last.

Mr. SNYDER. No; not necessarily.

Mr. POWERS. The gentleman states he has only one other speaker, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ELLIS]?

Mr. SNYDER. That is is all.

Mr. POWERS. The gentleman wants me to take my 5 minutes now?

Mr. SNYDER. This gentleman here says that he was to have some time.

Mr. POWERS. The gentleman had a few minutes on the conference report. He has had no time on Senate amendment No. 2.

Mr. SNYDER. Does the gentleman want him to have time?

Mr. POWERS. Yes. If the gentleman has extra time, yield him 5 minutes.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER].

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, I think it is only fair to say there are some people in the State of Missouri who are most sincerely interested in the development of these projects. I say that in spite of the fact that I am very much opposed to them Their chief interest centers around a future hope of industrial development of that region of the Ozarks, not a war development but a future industrial development which time would not permit to be pertinent in any fashion whatsoever to our war effort. Their support of these projects is admirable. I have no quarrel with these proponents.

These dams were originally proposed, as I understand it, as flood-control measures. Early last fall I brought to the city of Washington and to the War Department a man who is thoroughly acquainted with that entire region. I wanted a careful survey on which to form an opinion. He has made quite a study of the flood-control problems of that entire Ozark region. He spent almost 2 weeks interviewing engineers in the War Department who had anything to do with studying the problem of flood control in this region. After he had completed that survey of the various features and plans of the engineers in the War Department, he returned to me and told me that if it had not been for the insistence of certain individuals in the administration to go ahead with these projects because of their ultimate use as power projects, they could not find any earthly reason to justify them as flood-control projects. As a matter of fact, the opinion prevailed that they were going at the flood-control problem exactly in reverse; that it could better be solved by little dams controlling the upstream water instead of dams on the major rivers, as in the case of the White River.

Mr. TERRY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLOESER. Not just now. The gentleman had time before and refused to yield to me. If I can spare a minute at the end, I will be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, it has come to our attention—and I am repeating this—that the experts on power in the War Production Board have completed a survey which is being withheld for the time being, until the Congress disposes of this bill, which will bring forward the fact that the projects already under way and now in use will by the completion of the year 1944 produce a surplus of 70 percent in all of the power needed to carry on not only the war industries but all the civil use of power which might be expected between now and the close of 1944.

While we see an ultimate expenditure of some ninety million dollars to one hundred million dollars in these two projects, I think it is only reasonable to assume that ultimately, as in many, many other projects, they might well cost two or three times that amount. The history of the past bears that out, and my time does not permit me to give specific examples.

There are power facilities that have been completed in years past in this

area that are not used to their full capacity this very day.

It has been implied that the people of Missouri in opposition to these dams are against progress.

I think I could justly say for the people of the State of Missouri that we are not against progress. Goodness knows it does not take the State of Mississippi to show us, the people of Missouri, progress. We are not against progress. Power development went ahead out in that region, far ahead of some of the power development you have been talking about today. I for one am not opposed to the development of our natural resources for power, even public power, but I am bitterly opposed to the inconsistency here of loading on the backs of the taxpayers every dollar of tax burden they can possibly stand and then wasting that money instead of spending it for direct and immediate war purposes.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS].

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, so that we shall know exactly what we are doing, I am going to state this proposition bluntly and honestly. We are going to have a vote very shortly on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 2. If this motion prevails, it will mean that the taxpayers of this Nation will have another $100,000,000 thrown down the old proverbial rathole.

Senate amendment No. 2 will obligate the Congress of the United States to spend approximately $90,000,000 on Bull Shoals and Table Rock. The other four projects in Senate amendment No. 2 probably amount to about $8,000,000, so there is about $100,000,000 in all.

I am going to devote these few moments to a discussion of Table Rock and Bull Shoals. If you will recall, on March 11 I spoke against these two projects and the House voted both of them out of the bill. I asked you at that time if you really knew in terms of income tax what $90,000,000 was, and this is what I said on March 11:

> I wonder if every Member of this House knows what $90,000,000 means? It would take the entire income tax paid by all Members of the House and Senate—at the rate of $1,000 or more per year per Congressman—for a period of 45 years to pay out $90,000,000.
>
> I wonder also what the average taxpayer understands by $90,000,000 in terms of his own income tax? Assuming an average tax of $50 a year, under the present rate, for taxpayers earning $2,500 a year it would take the total income tax from 20,000 of these taxpayers over a period of 90 years to equal $90,000,000.

Mr. Speaker, these two projects, providing the rainfall is great enough, will come in as power projects in 1945 and 1946. These two projects will come into production of power in 1945 and 1946 providing priorities are given and they can be built. We know the priority situation today, and those of us who are thinking in terms of priorities feel that priorities will not be granted for these projects and they will not even be completed by 1950.

Mr. Speaker, this is the same old story of the House voting out of a bill certain items and the Senate putting them back in without a word of justification, without a word of debate, merely putting the items back in the bill. If these two projects are national defense projects, Heaven help us. I hope the motion of the gentleman from Arkansas is voted down.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ELLIS].

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I placed in the Appendix of the RECORD at page A1183 two letters from Jesse Jones and Donald Nelson denying a synthetic rubber plant to the Arkansas area because of power shortage. The gentlemen who say there is no power shortage in that area do not know what they are talking about. We have a desperate and drastic power shortage there. That is the reason the Defense Plant Corporation is having to build a 120,000-kilowatt steam-power plant out there to supply its aluminum plant. There is no power available elsewhere.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] said that Table Rock did not have a Budget estimate. It did, of $6,500,000, and the Senate cut it to $2,106,000.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] said there were no hearings held in the Senate on these projects. There were. I for one was there and testified before the committee. Here are the hearings. The Army engineers were present and testified.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield, because there ought to be a correction made there?

Mr. ELLIS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The Army engineers testified only on those two projects; they did not testify on the other four.

Mr. ELLIS. I say they did, and I have the hearings here.

Mr. TABER. I have them here, too.

Mr. ELLIS. I have just finished reading the testimony.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER] stated that the power companies were ready to supply a great amount of power out there to the Aluminum Co. That is not correct. The gentleman is wrong. The shortage still prevails in that area, even though we have the manganese, the bauxite, the lead, the zinc, and the mercury lying idle and undeveloped there, mostly because we do not have sufficient power.

It is most unfortunate that the parliamentary situation was such that the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] had to agree with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS], who objected, that the House conferees would bring this amendment back in disagreement in order to get a conference at all. Actually, a majority of the committee favors this Senate amendment. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] has said he is for the Bull Shoals project, and that he asks the House to disagree only because of the parliamentary situation.

The Senate wisely wrote back into this bill $16,700,000 to start Bull Shoals Dam and $2,106,000 to start Table Rock Dam. The amount is still $3,394,000 below the Budget request; $3,394,000 below the request of President Roosevelt, the War Department, the Army engineers, and the Federal Power Commission.

These two great dams, to cost $50,000,000 and $37,000,000, will be self-liquidating and will ultimately cost the people nothing. They will produce 880,000,000 kilowatt-hours of firm power annually in an area where a shortage of power already exists, from the standpoint of war production. They can be almost completed in half the time it will take to construct some of the new battleships we are starting.

Again I would call to your attention the letter which Chairman Olds, of the Federal Power Commission, wrote to the gentleman from Missouri, Chairman CANNON, saying these dams are necessary to alleviate the power situation for national defense in the States of Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Missouri—and that since the same capacity is required to produce generators for ships as for steam, either generators for ships or for steam power must suffer, whereas generators for hydro can be obtained. And we have got to almost double the country's power capacity to meet war demands.

Again I would remind you of the Budget statement that these dams are necessary for the war effort.

I need not remind you that the corrupt Power Trust is still blitzkrieging the Congress against these dams.

Some will vote against them because the Power Trust does not want them; some will vote against them because President Roosevelt wants them; some will vote against them to save some money. I hold in my hand a copy of last night's Star, in which you, no doubt, read that yesterday the president of the Union Electric Co. of Missouri was sentenced to 2 years in prison and fined $10,000 for corrupting the elections and certain public officials of Missouri, and the company itself was fined $80,000. A vote against the substitute motion is a vote for this and other corrupt power companies of those States.

A vote against these dams because Mr. Roosevelt has asked for them is to shoot politics instead of bullets and bombs at the Japs.

You have already cut more than $3,000,000 from this item. To cut them out is to shoot economy at the Japs.

A vote against this substitute motion to recede and concur is a vote for Hitler and the Japs and against our boys at the front.

Our chosen leaders in this crisis tell us these dams are necessary. They are best in position to know. Who, then, will vote for our own defeat?

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. LEAVY. It seems to me that every argument that has been made here today is almost identical with the argument that was made against Bonneville and Coulee and the other big dams down

in the T. V. A. Yet, today, it is admitted by all of us that they are a godsend in time of need.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TERRY) there were—ayes 37, noes 97.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is no quorum present and I make the point of order there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is not a quorum present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 117, nays 202, not voting 112, as follows:

[Roll No. 51]

YEAS—117

Allen, La.
Anderson, N. Mex.
Bates, Ky.
Beckworth
Boggs
Boland
Boykin
Bradley, Pa.
Brooks
Brown, Ga.
Buck
Cannon, Mo.
Cartwright
Casey, Mass.
Coffee, Wash.
Collins
Colmer
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Cox
Cravens
Creal
Culkin
Dingell
Disney
Eberharter
Elliott, Calif.
Ellis
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Flaherty
Ford, Miss.
Ford, Thomas F.
Fulmer
Gathings
Gehrmann
Gossett
Granger
Grant, Ala.
Green
Gregory
Hare
Harrington
Harris, Ark.
Hébert
Hendricks
Hill, Wash.
Hull
Izac
Jackson
Jacobsen
Jarman
Johnson, Okla.
Kefauver
Kelley, Pa.
Kerr
Kopplemann
Lane
Larrabee
Lea
Leavy
Lesinski
McCormack
McMillan
Mahon
Manasco
Marcantonio
Mills, Ark.
Mills, La.
Murdock
Myers, Pa.
Nichols
Norrell
Norton
O'Brien, Mich.
Oliver
Pace
Patton
Peterson, Fla.
Pierce
Pittenger
Plauché
Poage
Priest
Rabaut
Ramsay
Ramspeck
Rankin, Miss.
Robinson, Utah
Rogers, Okla.
Sanders
Sauthoff
Scrugham
Shanley
Smith, Wash.
Snyder
Somers, N. Y.
South
Sparkman
Sutphin
Tarver
Tenerowicz
Terry
Thom
Thomas, Tex.
Traynor
Vincent, Ky.
Voorhis, Calif.
Weaver
Whelchel
White
Whitten
Whittington
Wickersham
Wright
Zimmerman

NAYS—202

Allen, Ill.
Andersen, H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Andresen, August H.
Andrews
Angell
Arends
Arnold
Barden
Barnes
Bates, Mass.
Baumhart
Beiter
Blackney
Bland
Bloom
Bonner
Boren
Bryson
Bulwinkle
Burdick
Burgin
Butler
Camp
Canfield
Carlson
Carter
Case, S. Dak.
Chapman
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Clason
Claypool
Clevenger
Cluett
Cochran
Coffee, Nebr.
Cole, N. Y.
Cooley
Copeland
Crawford
Crosser
Crowther
Cunningham
Curtis
D'Alesandro
Davis, Ohio
Dewey
Dirksen
Ditter
Dondero
Doughton
Downs
Duncan
Durham
Dworshak
Eaton
Edmiston
Elston
Engel
Englebright
Faddis
Fellows
Fenton
Fish
Fogarty
Folger
Forand
Ford, Leland M.
Gamble
Gerlach
Gibson
Gilchrist
Gillie
Graham
Grant, Ind.
Guyer
Gwynne
Haines
Hall, Edwin Arthur
Hall, Leonard W.
Halleck
Hancock
Harness
Harter
Heidinger
Hess
Hill, Colo.
Hinshaw
Hobbs
Hoffman
Holbrock
Hope
Hunter
Imhoff
Jenkins, Ohio
Jennings
Jensen
Johns
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Ill.
Johnson, Ind.
Johnson, W. Va.
Jones
Jonkman
Kean
Kee
Keefe
Kilday
Kinzer
Knutson
Kunkel
Landis
Lanham
LeCompte
McGehee
McGregor
McIntyre
McLaughlin
Maas
Maciora
Martin, Iowa
Martin, Mass.
Mason
May
Meyer, Md.
Michener
Mitchell
Monroney
Moser
Murray
Nelson
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Connor
O'Hara
O'Leary
O'Neal
O'Toole
Paddock
Pearson
Pheiffer, William T.
Ploeser
Plumley
Powers
Randolph
Rankin, Mont.
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees, Kans.
Rich
Rizley
Robertson, N. Dak.
Robertson, Va.
Robsion, Ky.
Rockefeller
Rockwell
Rodgers, Pa.
Rogers, Mass.
Rolph
Russell
Sasscer
Satterfield
Scanlon
Schuetz
Scott
Secrest
Shafer, Mich.
Sheppard
Sikes
Simpson
Smith, Maine
Smith, Ohio
Smith, Va.
Smith, W. Va.
Smith, Wis.
Spence
Springer
Stearns, N. H.
Stefan
Stevenson
Sullivan
Sweeney
Taber
Talbot
Talle
Thill
Tibbott
Van Zandt
Vorys, Ohio
Wadsworth
Ward
Wasielewski
West
Wigglesworth
Williams
Winter
Wolcott
Woodruff, Mich.
Woodrum, Va.
Young
Youngdahl

NOT VOTING—112

Baldwin
Barry
Beam
Bell
Bender
Bennett
Bishop
Boehne
Bolton
Bradley, Mich.
Brown, Ohio
Buckler, Minn.
Buckley, N. Y.
Burch
Byrne
Byron
Cannon, Fla.
Capozzoli
Celler
Clark
Cole, Md.
Cullen
Davis, Tenn.
Day
Delaney
Dickstein
Dies
Domengeaux
Douglas
Drewry
Eliot, Mass.
Flannagan
Gale
Gavagan
Gearhart
Gifford
Gillette
Gore
Harris, Va.
Hart
Hartley
Healey
Heffernan
Holmes
Hook
Houston
Howell
Jarrett
Jenks, N. H.
Johnson, Luther A.
Johnson, Lyndon B.
Kelly, Ill.
Kennedy, Martin J.
Kennedy, Michael J.
Keogh
Kilburn
Kirwan
Kleberg
Klein
Kocialkowski
Kramer
Lambertson
Lewis
Ludlow
Lynch
McGranery
McKeough
McLean
Maciejewski
Magnuson
Mansfield
Merritt
Mott
Mundt
O'Day
Osmers
Patman
Patrick
Peterson, Ga.
Pfeifer, Joseph L.
Richards
Rivers
Romjue
Sabath
Sacks
Schaefer, Ill.
Schulte
Shannon
Sheridan
Short
Smith, Pa.
Starnes, Ala.
Steagall
Stratton
Sumner, Ill.
Sumners, Tex.
Thomas, N. J.
Thomason
Tinkham
Tolan
Treadway
Vinson, Ga.
Vreeland
Walter
Weiss
Welch
Wene
Wheat
Wilson
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wolverton, N. J.
Worley

So the motion was rejected.

The clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Luther A. Johnson for, with Mr. Thomason against.

Until further notice:

General pairs:

Mr. Bell with Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Flannagan with Mr. Treadway.

Mr. Gore with Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey.

Mr. Kelly of Illinois with Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Cole of Maryland with Miss Sumner of Illinois.

Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.

Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Gillette.

Mr. Burch with Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Clark with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Lambertson.

Mr. Steagall with Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Harris of Virginia with Mr. Day.

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Hartley.

Mr. Boehne with Mr. Jenks of New Hampshire.

Mr. Kocialkowski with Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Hart with Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Martin J. Kennedy with Mr. Short.

Mr. Patman with Mr. Gale.

Mr. Weiss with Mr. Osmers.

Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Bender.

Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Richards with Mrs. Bolton.

Mr. Patrick with Mr. McLean.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Tinkham.

Mr. Sumners of Texas with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Drewry with Mr. Mott.

Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Stratton.

Mr. Cullen with Mr. Wheat.

Mr. Dies with Mr. Brown of Ohio.

Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Mundt.

Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Bishop.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Welch

Mr. Houston with Mr. Howell.

Mr. Romjue with Mr. Vreeland.

Mr. Sabath with Mr. Jarrett.

Mr. Tolan with Mr. Gearhart.

Mr. Delaney with Mr. Buckler of Minnesota.

Mr. Walter with Mr. Capozzoli.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Hook.

Mr. Bean with Mr. Michael J. Kennedy.

Mr. Kramer with Mrs. Byron.

Mr. Byrne with Mr. Healey

Mr. Schulte with Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer.

Mr. Buckley of New York with Mr. Kirwan.

Mr. Lewis with Mr. Eliot of Massachusetts.

Mr. Klein with Mr. McKeough.

Mr. McGranery with Mr. Lynch.

Mr. Ludlow with Mr. Maciejewski.

Mr. Worley with Mrs. O'Day.

Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Merritt.

Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Schaefer of Illinois.

Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Wene.

Mr. Smith of Pennsylvania with Mr. Shannon.

Mr. Sacks with Mr. Magnuson.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the House further insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6845) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6845, the Department of the Interior appropriation bill, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk has read down to the national parks, page 104, line 11.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, for the purpose of asking the chairman of the subcommittee a question. I propose to offer amendments reducing the amounts of the maintenance charge for each individual park 10 percent. I would much prefer to offer one amendment covering the whole picture than to offer individual amendments. I am wondering if, when we get to the first item, it would be agreeable to the committee that unanimous consent be granted for that purpose?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I think that that will be perfectly agreeable. However, I wish it to be plain that the committee does not agree to any such proposed deduction.

Mr. TABER. I am asking only as to procedure; I am not asking the gentleman to commit himself as to the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I think that procedure will expedite the consideration of the bill, and that will be perfectly agreeable. I remind the gentleman, however, that the Park Service has been cut more than 60 percent now. It has been cut more than any one of the 26 agencies. Our Republican friends on the committee played a major role in writing the bill, as far as the Parks Service is concerned, and if our friends across the aisle wish to turn on their own handiwork it is welcome to do so.

Mr. TABER. I think it will appear perfectly fair that the cut to the maintenance and administration of the individual parks will be of benefit not only to the Park Service but to the public.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

How much does the 10-percent cut the gentleman is suggesting amount to in the aggregate?

Mr. TABER. About $300,000.

Mr. LEAVY. And that applies to a single activity in the Park Service?

Mr. TABER. It applies only to the items with reference to the maintenance of individual parks.

Mr. LEAVY. I think it is highly desirable in the interest of saving time and would accomplish whatever we would if we considered them separately. I am not in accord with the gentleman's views about making the cut.

Mr. TABER. That is a matter for discussion. What I am talking about is the matter of procedure.

Mr. LEAVY. I think it is desirable.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. RICH. If we should take up the individual items, we would have quite a good deal of amendments, and it would take a long time, and if we are permitted to make this one item, I think it will be the sense of the House that we could cut down 10 percent on the Park Service without injury to the Service whatever. It would be a good thing for the taxpayers and for the Service. I hope the amendment to be offered by the gentleman will be adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, we have agreed to the procedure, but if the gentleman from Pennsylvania and others keep discussing the matter, we might be tempted to withdraw our agreement.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, the House and the country is very much concerned with a bill pending before the Naval Affairs Committee, which deals with very important subject matters, namely, the limitation of profits, the question of the 40-hour-week suspension, and the question of the closed shop. For the last 10 days the Naval Affairs Committee has been conducting hearings from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. A great many witnesses have already testified and there are requests from a great many other witnesses to be heard. For instance, just a few moments ago I had a communication from a shipbuilder on the Pacific coast, who is anxious to appear before the committee. The committee is doing everything humanly possible to expedite the matter, but at the same time the importance of the legislation requires a most careful study and investigation. I find that it will probably not be possible for the committee to present a bill to the House dealing with this subject matter or dealing with any phase of it between now and the 13th day of April. By that time I am hoping that on that date the Naval Affairs Committee may be in a position to lay before the House a bill dealing with these matters that I have briefly spoken about. I make this statement, Mr. Chairman, so that Members of the House and the country may be advised with reference to it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Acadia National Park, Maine: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including $3,000 for George B. Dorr as superintendent without regard to the requirements of the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 22, 1920 (5 U. S. C. 691-693, 697-731), as amended, $3,000 for temporary clerical services for investigation of titles and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the United States for inclusion in the Acadia National Park; and not exceeding $1,500 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, $51,215.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a unanimous-consent request. I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at this time to offer an amendment relating to the items beginning on page 105, line 19, and extending through and including the item on page 112, line 23.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the purpose of the amendment?

Mr. TABER. The purpose is to offer an amendment which will reduce each of these items 10 percent; offer it as one amendment.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. That is just a horizontal reduction?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER:

Page 106, line 6, strike out "$51,215" and insert "$45,715."

Page 106, line 16, strike out "$20,385" and insert "$18,380."

Page 106, line 18, strike out "$105,260" and insert "$94,760."

Page 106, line 24, strike out "$88,870" and insert "$80,000."

Page 107, line 9, strike out "$198,480" and insert "$179,000."

Page 107, line 15, strike out "$128,535" and insert "$115,700."

Page 107, line 25, strike out "$31,420" and insert "$28,200."

Page 108, line 6, strike out "$114,130" and insert "$102,700."

Page 108, line 12, strike out "$64,070" and insert "$57,600."

Page 108, line 18, strike out "$75,150" and insert "$67,900."

Page 108, line 20, strike out "$28,520" and insert "$25,850."

Page 108, line 25, strike out "$37,555" and insert "$33,750."

Page 109, line 8, strike out "$57,990" and insert "$49,200."

Page 109, line 13, strike out "$80,900" and insert "$72,900."

Page 109, line 19, strike out "$64,570" and insert "$58,160."

Page 109, line 25, strike out "$27,610" and insert "$24,900."

Page 110, line 6, strike out "$146,275" and insert "$131,850."

Page 110, line 12, strike out "$62,290" and insert "$56,090."

Page 110, line 18, strike out "$20,225" and insert "$18,220."

Page 110, line 24, strike out "$105,665" and insert "$95,165."

Page 111, line 8, strike out "$133,780" and insert "$120,480."

Page 111, line 14, strike out "$101,405" and insert "$91,105."

Page 111, line 20, strike out "$23,600" and insert "$21,300."

Page 112, line 5, strike out "$449,530" and insert "$404,600."

Page 112, line 17, strike out "$317,690" and insert "$286,000."

Page 112, line 23, strike out "$44,090" and insert "$39,600."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment for the purpose of cutting down the amounts required for administration, maintenance, and improvement of the national parks. With the exception of the Acadia Park, which I think is the first one, the cuts by the committee have been very small. The cuts over last year's bill have ranged from 2 to as high as 13 or 14 percent. The average would be about 3 or 4 percent, the way I remember it. I have not touched any of the monuments; I have simply covered the parks. The situation is just this: Last year 8,000,000

Walworth R. Slenger
Charles A. Sand
Bruce R. McCampbell
Edward W. Pinkham, Jr.
Robert B. Lindsay
Harold A. Smedal
Gustavus D. Bock
Kenneth M. Coyne
Henry C. Hunley, Jr.
Lloyd A. Boehm
William H. Requarth
Joseph A. Tyburczy
John H. Griffin
Merrill W. Etzenhouser
Robert M. Wallace
Thomas R. Counihan
Robert H. Parker
William C. Hamby
Gilbert C. Campbell
Nevin R. Trimbur
Kenneth N. Roberts
John J. Tordoff
John F. Barber
Jerome J. Burke
Frederick A. Ruoff
Robert B. Strother
Herbert Wilson, Jr.
James N. Jeter
Louis R. Gens

To be ensigns

Raphael A. Zoeller
Charles H. Johnson, Jr.
John P. Aymond
Frank W. Bampton
Edgar H. Forrest
Wade C. Wells
Gordon A. Bowker
Vernon J. Coley, Jr.
Frank V. Andrews
John E. Parrott
Augustus Knight, Jr.

PROMOTIONS FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE IN THE MARINE CORPS

To be major generals

Ralph S. Keyser
Seth Williams

To be brigadier general

Ralph J. Mitchell

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR MARINE CORPS

To be captain

Robert W. Rickert

To be second lieutenants

Francis P. McCarthy
Robert G. Owens, Jr.
Thomas J. Ahern
Philip R. White
Rubin Iden
Dred F. Parks
Alfred L. Owens
Bryan F. Jinnett, Jr.
William I. Kent
Carl O. J. Grussendorf.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Spirit of God, descend upon our hearts and teach us the patience of unanswered prayer, that our doubts may be broken and our souls filled with the pulsing lifeblood of an unconquerable faith. Abide with the patient sufferers, the toilsome workers, and with the far-away sentinels of our free institutions. Blessed Lord, Thou dost call us not to narrowness, not to gloom nor despondency, but to firmness and to the realization of the eternal truth that the majesty of spiritual values can never die.

We pray Thee to give us the passion to spread abroad self-sacrifice, forbearance, and the spirit of unity so essential to the very life of our Nation. When, O Lord, shall cruel feet no longer tread the wine press and the vast requiem of human sorrow cease? Here on our mother-soil have been patterned and inspired those generous ideals of our fathers and we beseech Thee that we may carry them to the torn peoples of this strickened earth. As the sword of justice cuts the bonds of oppression and the fires of freedom purge the dens of human slavery, we pray that knowledge and understanding may spread among those who are failing for the lack of vision; grant that all may seek a clearer sky and an unobstructed horizon of the truth. We pray that we may be manful, truthful, full of honor, and fearing only that which is evil. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 16, 1942, was read and approved.

SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Under the order of the House of April 16, 1942, Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted a conference report and statement for printing in the RECORD under the rule.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of Commerce.
3. Department of Justice.
4. Department of Labor.
5. Department of War.
6. Civil Service Commission.
7. Federal Security Agency.
8. Federal Works Agency.
9. Interstate Commerce Commission.
10. The National Archives.
11. The Panama Canal.
12. Administrative office of the United States courts, Chicago, Ill.
13. Administrative office of the United States courts, Savannah, Ga.
14. United States courts, northern district of California.
15. United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, insist on the disagreement of the House to Senate amendment No. 2, and agree to a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that this bill passed the House and then was brought back to the House for approval of certain Senate amendments which the House rejected.

Mr. SNYDER. We are still in disagreement on Senate amendment No. 2, which is the amendment we stated we would disagree to.

Mr. RICH. If we ask for the appointment of conferees again will the same stand be taken by the conferees in accordance with the verdict of the House when we rejected the amendment the last time with reference to Bull Shoals and another dam in Arkansas?

Mr. SNYDER. There will be no construction work at all for Bull Shoals.

Mr. COLLINS. The answer is "Yes."

Mr. RICH. And we can figure that these conferees are going to stand on the record of the House?

Mr. COLLINS. The answer is "Yes."

Mr. RICH. And we can expect the Senate to yield on this amendment.

Mr. SNYDER. That is right.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees:

Messrs. SNYDER, TERRY, STARNES of Alabama, COLLINS, KERR, MAHON, POWERS, ENGEL, and CASE of South Dakota.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement from Hon. Walter Sillers, of Rosedale, Miss., with respect to the cooperation of labor and industry, published in the Jackson Daily News, of Jackson, Miss., on April 11, 1942.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter from Mr. Leon Henderson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein, in line with the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia just made, a plan I have received from a constituent of mine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

A PLAN TO SAVE THE AUTOMOBILE DEALERS

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, right along the lines of the remarks which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] has just made, a constituent of mine has prepared a plan to save the automobile dealers. The plan has been prepared at his own expense after consultation with a

great many dealers in several States. This man has been an automobile dealer for many years, and I have sent this plan to each Member of the Congress, and I hope you will study the plan.

Having received permission to extend my remarks, I wish to call to the attention of the Members that I am having inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD a plan submitted by one of my constituents which would use the local automobile dealers to gather and salvage scrap materials, especially their own worn-out cars and trucks. This would assist many of the dealers, who are being forced to the wall, to stay in business until conditions would again permit the sale of new cars and accessories.

This is the plan that I sent to each one of the Members of the House and Senate a few days ago. I felt it necessary to enlarge on that part of the plan submitted by Mr. Princeton as far as it affects new cars and trucks now held by the local dealers. I urge my colleagues to read my extension in today's RECORD and study the proposal I am making regarding stocks of cars and trucks held by dealers. In this minute, I have not the time to explain my proposal, but the extension will cover this quite thoroughly. Something must be done to save at least a fraction of the thousands of local auto dealers, as a great many have already been forced to go out of business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a short letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein several editorials from leading newspapers relating to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and the work of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of which Dr. Butler is director.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE—LEAVE TO SIT DURING SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House for the remainder of this week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject of automobiles, already referred to, and include a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article written by Setorias Nicholson on the plight of Greece following the invasion.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article on Wise Unionism.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE PRESSING NEED FOR MORE SHIPS

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, in his radio address delivered Saturday night on the new radio program, Labor for Victory, Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson submitted a very encouraging report to the Nation. He showed that our production of tanks now exceeds the Axis output, and that we will produce this year the 60,000 airplanes requested by President Roosevelt. This is very good news and should imbue the American people with well-founded optimism.

However, I regret to have to point out the fact that Secretary Patterson's report on American shipping was not so optimistic. He said:

> Many of our ships are being sunk, and their cargoes are going down with them. The need for building more ships in a shorter time is a pressing need.

Mr. Speaker, we can meet the vital need for more ships by constructing cargo ships and freighters out of wood as well as steel. This wooden ship construction program should be launched immediately.

LT. COL. JOHN C. DAMON

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, truth will come to light. I can tell you today on absolute authority that Lt. Col. John C. Damon, the star witness for the Power Trust before the Faddis R. E. A. investigation, is a substantial holder of 6-percent preferred stock in the Utah Power & Light Co.

Utah Power & Light is a subsidiary of Electric Bond & Share. Arkansas Power & Light is a subsidiary of Electric Bond & Share. Arkansas Power & Light led the fight against the Government aiding an R. E. A. co-op to build a line to deliver Uncle Sam's power from the Grand River Dam to Uncle Sam's aluminum plant in Arkansas. This is what the Faddis committee was investigating.

Colonel Damon has spent most of his life in the employ of Utah Power & Light, Electric Bond & Share, and other utilities. He is in charge of power in the War Department.

Colonel Damon has actually sabotaged the war program. It appears he is striving to equal to Teapot Dome scandal.

I have called upon President Roosevelt to ask Colonel Damon's resignation, and I believe he will.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether or not Colonel Damon is a member of any public-utilities corporation. Whether he is or whether he is not, it may be difficult for some people to realize that a man may be conscientious in the discharge of his duty, regardless of the position that he may fill in civil life. It may also be difficult for some people to realize that a man may be capable enough for someone besides the New Deal to wish to employ him. Whatever may be his industrial connections, Colonel Damon in entering the United States Army took an oath of obligation, and I have no doubt that any duties he may be called upon to discharge as an officer of the United States Army will be discharged in conformity with and upon due consideration of the obligations of his oath.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, Tuesday, at the conclusion of the legislative business and any other special orders, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include a bulletin from the Department of the Interior giving plans for the mobilization of Central Valley resources for war.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

GERMAN PENAL LAW

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, I feel that I have some information that will be of interest to Members of the House, particularly to members of the bar and bench, and to all American citizens generally, since it indicates what would hanpen here if we had the Hitler criminal code.

I want to read to you the present criminal code as it now covers crime in the German Empire, and doubtless covers criminal acts or alleged criminal acts in all conquered territories. This is the criminal code of Germany, enacted June 28, 1935. I want you to note it carefully:

> One shall be punished who commits an act declared punishable by the statute or which deserves punishment according to the fundamental principles of penal law and of sound national feeling. If no definite law can be directly applied to the act, the act shall be punished under the law whose fundamental principles concur most closely with

77TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT No. 2041

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

LIBRARY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

APRIL 21, 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SNYDER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6736]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendment numbered 2 of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$128,961,700, no part of which shall be available for construction work upon the Table Rock and Bull Shoals Reservoirs projects in the White River Basin*; and the Senate agree to the same.

J. BUELL SNYDER,
D. D. TERRY (except as to Bull Shoals and Table Rock Reservoirs projects),
ROSS A. COLLINS,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,
Managers on the part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
ROBT. R. REYNOLDS,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of Senate numbered 2 to the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to such amendment, namely:

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates $128,961,700 for flood control, general, instead of $128,273,700, as proposed by the House, and $152,062,700, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of $688,000 over the amount proposed by the House being accounted for as follows:

For completing preliminary work on Bull Shoals Reservoir (Ark.)	$500,000
For Tulsa-West Tulsa project, to protect defense industries from floods	213,000
Additional amount (House provided $1,000,000) for getting authorized projects in readiness for post-war commencement	1,000,000
Total	1,713,000
Less amount in H. Doc. 634 for "early initiation" of Table Rock and Bull Shoals Reservoir projects	1,025,000
Net increase	688,000

J. Buell Snyder,
D. D. Terry (except as to Bull Shoals and Table Rock Reservoirs projects),
Ross A. Collins,
John H. Kerr,
George H. Mahon,
Albert J. Engel,
Francis Case.

Managers on the part of the House.

○

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, be pleased to hear the prayer of Thy servants: "Be mindful of Thy mercies, O Lord, which are from the beginning of the world, lest at any time our enemies should prevail over us. To Thee, O Lord, have we lifted up our souls and in Thee do we put our trust. Thou art the God alone who dost work wonders; Thou hast made Thy power known among the nations; with Thy arm Thou hast redeemed Thy people. Deliver us from our enemies and defend us from them that rise up against us.

"O Son of God, look down with eyes of pity on the threatened shipwreck of the world Thou didst die to save. Through Thy mercy, grant to us and to all mankind the grace to search our own hearts and know our shortcomings, so that filled with contrition and penitence for our sins, which are the true cause of our evils, we may live together in faith and hope and charity, awaiting Thy coming in the enjoyment of peace which the world cannot give, but which never fails to those who love Thee and keep Thy commandments."

We entreat Thee, Almighty God, as these days are most critical, graciously be with our most notable President, his official advisers, our distinguished Speaker, and the Congress. We earnestly beseech Thee to give them commanding mastery of the most urgent affairs of state and Thine shall be the praise. Through Christ, our Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRATION

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the Sergeant at Arms has arranged for the registration of Members of the House between the ages of 45 and 65 in the rotunda of the Capitol next Monday, April 27. Registration will begin at 9 o'clock and continue throughout the day. Since approximately 300 Members of the House and a majority of the Senate fall within this third draft, the cooperation of all Members will be required in order to complete the task in the time allowed. The work will be done by 20 registrars provided by the selective service headquarters, which has restricted the accommodation exclusively to Members of the House and Senate.

In order to facilitate the work and to save the time of the Members, the Sergeant at Arms has procured registration cards which Members may obtain and fill out in their offices. These cards must then be presented by the Members to, and signed in the presence of, the registrars, who will issue registration certificates. These cards may now be obtained in Mr. Romney's private office, and he will be glad to furnish any other pertinent information.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand that these cards will then be returned to the district in which the Members are resident?

Mr. McCORMACK. I presume that is so. I am reading a statement prepared for me. I do not want to claim credit for preparing it. I think the inference to be drawn is that after registration the cards will be sent back to the local districts in which the Members live. This is simply for the convenience of the Members.

EXCESS-PROFITS TAXES

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is very gratifying to me after the speech I made on the floor yesterday afternoon concerning excess-profits taxes to find that the first point in the newspaper forecast of the President's anti-inflation program is very nearly the same proposal that I laid before the House on yesterday afternoon, and which I have been advocating with regard to excess-profits taxes for a long time.

With reference to the second point, concerning limitation of income to the individual, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD today and to include a study of that very proposal by Mr. Siegfried, a prominent attorney and economist of Los Angeles, Calif.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of other business today, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes on this same general subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the requests of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after disposition of all business on the Speaker's desk today and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered I may address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks and include a brief article from Business Week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. SMITH of Washington addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

TRANSPORTATION OF VITAL WAR MATERIALS

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday the majority leader called attention to some recent correspondence that he has had with the Office of Defense Transportation relative to State trade barriers that it seems are interfering with the transportation of vital war materials. I read with interest the letter inserted in the RECORD by the distinguished majority leader. If the statements contained therein are correct, there certainly should be some legislation enacted to break down these barriers and permit the war materials to go through the various States without interference.

Recently I received a letter from a Wichita concern which recently transported a truckload of oil and grease, or at least attempted to do so, up into Minnesota and were stopped at the State line and charged $31.50 dues, or permit fees, by a truckers' union and had to obtain a police escort to get their truck out of the Minnesota city. The letter to which I refer was placed in the RECORD on April 20 by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]. While we are passing legislation to strike down these trade barriers we had also better do something about these rackets of charging excessive permit fees and dues that are being practiced against the toilers and truckers who are trying to work, and see that they are not molested.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the legislative program today and following any special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes, and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein some quotations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Rhode Island Free Press.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter received from Mr. Baker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendment numbered 2 of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$128,961,700, no part of which shall be available for construction work upon the Table Rock and Bull Shoals Reservoirs projects in the White River Basin"; and the Senate agree to the same.

J. BUELL SNYDER,
D. D. TERRY (except as to Bull Shoals and Table Rock Reservoirs projects),
ROSS A. COLLINS,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE H. MAHON,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,
Managers on the part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
ROBERT R. REYNOLDS,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of Senate numbered 2 to the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to such amendment, namely:

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates $128,961,700 for flood control, general, instead of $128,273,700, as proposed by the House, and $152,062,700, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of $688,000 over the amount proposed by the House being accounted for as follows:

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JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,
Managers on the part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, the conference report just adopted is a reduction of $22,413,000, which was added by the Senate. Of the amount added by the Senate, $16,700,000 was for the construction of a power dam at Bull Shoals, on the White River in Arkansas, and $2,106,000 for the construction of a power dam at Table Rock, on the White River in Missouri. In the House, as you will recall, I opposed these two projects when they were under consideration, and the House on a record vote sustained my position by a very large majority.

The conference report carries a proviso reading as follows:

No part of which shall be available for construction work upon the Table Rock and Bull Shoals Reservoir projects in the White River Basin.

The action the House has just taken, if approved by the Senate, means a saving at this time of $37,500,000, as that would be the ultimate cost before these two projects could be completed.

A great deal has been said from time to time as to how long it would take to complete these projects. I have before me release No. 1637 from the Federal Power Commission, which is a report of Chairman Leland Olds, of the Federal Power Commission, made July 16, 1941. It enumerates several hundred projects, giving the location, capacity, and the year each could be completed. Mr. Olds said that it would be 1945 before Bull Shoals could be completed and 1946 before Table Rock could be completed. As that report was made nearly a year ago, even if the projects were started now, Bull Shoals could not be completed until 1946 and Table Rock until 1947.

It seems to me that the Government should, in connection with many national defense plants, install stationary Diesel engines or erect steam power plants to generate the necessary power needed for defense projects if there is a shortage of power where they desire to locate the plant. To follow that procedure would mean a large saving of money when you take into consideration the cost of constructing dams and reservoirs for hydroelectric plants.

I hope the Senate will agree to the conference report, and if it does it will dispose of this controversy.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tomorrow, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

LEASES OF CERTAIN PROPERTY

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2212) to suspend during war or a national emergency declared by Congress or by the President the provisions of section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended, relating to certain leases.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the measure?

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. A hearing was held at which a number of officers appeared and said it was essential from a national defense standpoint to get early action.

It seems any number of patriotic people, as well as institutions, have leased properties to the Government for a dollar a year. Under existing law only 25 percent of the amount paid under the lease can be spent by the Government for repairs or improvements. Under the dollar-a-year leases the Government can only spend 20 cents for repairs. True, there are other properties where a reasonable sum is being paid under leases. I am sure where a considerable amount is spent or must be spent for repairs, the Army or Navy would buy rather than lease.

The bill provides that the Secretary of War or Navy or head of any Government agency must certify the property is being used for national defense purposes.

The Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Comptroller General, and the Bureau of the Budget ask for the passage of the legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), as amended by section 15 of the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1517), shall not apply during war or a national emergency declared by Congress or by the President to such leases or renewals of existing leases of privately or publicly owned property as are certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, or by such person or persons as he may designate, as covering premises for military, naval, or civilian purposes necessary for the prosecution of the war or vital in the national emergency.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Under this pressure, the report said, Dr. Colligan appeared with a letter of resignation the next day. It was not acceptable, whereupon Mr. Flynn, according to the report, went to another room and prepared Dr Colligan's letter of resignation on grounds of illness. The letter, the report said, was postdated November 1, 1939, and the resignation was to take effect September 1, 1940.

Mr. Tead meanwhile had written a letter of instruction to Dr. Colligan, the report said, telling him to apply for a leave of absence for 1 year, from September 1, 1939, to September 1, 1940, and assuring him it would be granted. At the same time Mr. Tead ordered Dr. Colligan to submit the post-dated resignation.

The Colligan case was never brought formally before a full meeting of the board, the report said, until these preliminary arrangements had been made. The report said that Mr. Tead, Mr. Flynn, and Mr. Stone explained that they had been asked by Dr. Colligan to withhold from members of the board how his resignation had been brought about. It added: "The making of any such request is denied by Dr. Colligan."

FLYNN REPLIES TO CHARGE

This and other parts of the report brought immediate repercussions last night. Mr. Flynn, reached at his home at 35-01 Edgewater View, Bayside, Queens, emphasizing that he was speaking for himself alone, said:

"A majority of the members of the board believed Dr. Colligan should not be reappointed I joined in that belief What should the board have done? Throw Dr. Colligan out? Brand him? Or tell him in a civilized way what the attitude of the board was? That is what we did He did not have to resign He could have submitted the matter to the board which would have ousted him.

"He chose the way which was least harmful to his reputation The reason back of our action was not that Dr. Colligan was not a liberal The chief reason was that he did not possess the intellectual qualifications to administer a great college and provide it with educational leadership

"The charge that Dr Colligan was threatened with loss of his pension is absolutely untrue. He was told specifically that the members of the board who opposed reappointing him had not wished to deprive him of his pension rights in any way

"I notice Senator Coudert says I wrote the letter of resignation for Dr Colligan and assigned ill health as the cause As a matter of fact, Dr Colligan asked that he be permitted to assign ill health as a reason. That was his own idea."

Mr. Stone declined to comment and Mr. Tead was in Boston on business.

DR. LOMBARDO'S PROTEST

In support of Dr. Colligan was Dr. Lombardo, of 7601 Twelfth Avenue, Brooklyn, one of the six members of the board who refrained from voting on the acceptance of the resignation He characterized the background moves of the resignation as "unprecedented action of individual board members, acting in concert without the knowledge of any of the membership, and without any implied or specific authorization or any vote of the board.'

The procedure, Dr. Lombardo said, was "arbitrary, high-handed, and undemocratic in many ways" and was "predicated on a deliberate falsehood, involving a so-called leave of absence for illness, which was followed in short order by a 'voluntary' resignation." Dr. Lombardo said his own requests for an explanation were received in "stony silence, indicative of a craven disregard not only of the rights of Dr. Colligan but also of the rights of each member of the board."

ABOUT BROOKLYN COLLEGE

Regarding Brooklyn College, of which Dr. Harry D. Gideonse is president, the report said that "evidence in the committee's possession, but not publicly p[illegible]nted, leads the committee to believe that the Brooklyn College unit (of the Communist Party) comprised not less than 30 members of the faculty and the administrative staff. Each of the individuals identified was questioned in private, and each denied any knowledge of membership in the party. The committee is persuaded that most, if not all, of these denials were perjurious."

To this Dr. Gideonse replied last night: "I challenge anybody to bring in legal evidence we can use against Communists at Brooklyn College. I believe the committee is performing a great disservice to the community and to the school system if it raises charges it cannot prove in a court of law. No one is more eager to get at the true facts than I. Unless the committee can produce results, it should remain silent."

President Marshall, and other members of the board of education who were reached, declined to comment on the charges of negligence in the Hendley affair and of adopting a passive and "dangerous attitude."

In conclusion, this is the statement of Mr. Hendley from the office of the Teachers' Union:

HENDLEY STATEMENT

From the offices of the Teachers' Union, 13 Astor Place, Mr. Hendley issued a statement, which said: "Senator Coudert has not presented one case of subversive activity. In all the cases of the teachers who were suspended there was no evidence of anything subversive in their teaching."

Mr. Hendley denies absolutely any communistic activity. He further states:

Moreover, Coudert was blind to all the pro-Fascist activity of the Coughlinites and the Christian Front that impinges upon the schools I charge that Coudert is unwilling to investigate really subversive activity.

In this connection I wish to say that when communistic activity is alleged, and when a fight is made against the Communists, regardless of who the individual is who makes the fight, their only excuse and their only weapon is to say that the man who makes the charges is blind because he himself is a pro-Nazi- or a pro-Fascist.

The statement concludes:

The Teachers' Union is engrossed in its effort to do its share in winning this war. Coudert's charge that the union is dominated by Communists who are engaged in subversive activity is just plain political hokum which is being exploited at a time to prevent us from the real business at hand for all loyal Americans.

The article concludes with a statement in regard to an appropriation for the committee.

SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION

The Senate resumed the consideration of the amendments of the House of Representatives to certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6868) making additional appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, getting back to the question before the Senate I wish to inquire of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] with respect to Senate amendments numbered 71 and 72, relating to the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor. It seems to me that there is no more important function to be performed right now than the services of this body of men under Dr. Steelman, head of the Conciliation Service in the Department of Labor. The House provided an appropriation of $76,500, which was increased by the Senate to $226,500, or an increase of $150,000, because the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor now has about 1,200 disputes to handle. That does not mean strikes. It means disputes of all sorts which are sought to be settled by conciliation and negotiation. The Conciliation Service has only 120 men to handle the 1,200 disputes. The Senate committee—very properly, I think—added $150,000 to the appropriation, which made the total appropriation $226,500. It seems that the conferees simply divided that amount in half, which I suppose was an arbitrary way of arriving at some figure, and reported $113,250, which is precisely half of $226,500, and only $35,000 or $40,000 more than the amount allowed by the House. Can the Senator tell me why it was that the amount was reduced so materially, in view of the great need?

Mr. McKELLAR. In the conference the House conferees were apparently unanimous as to two items. One was the item immediately preceding, of $90,000, for the Department of Labor. They objected strenuously to it, and at first would not even listen to any compromise. The only way in which we could obtain a compromise on the second item was for the Senate to yield on the first item. The Senate yielded on the first item, and the best we could possibly get from the House in conference was half of the $226,500 which the Senate had provided.

I agree with the Senator from Kentucky that these items are necessary, but we met with the firmest kind of opposition. Under the circumstances there was no other way to settle the question than the way in which we settled it. I want the Senator to understand that the Senate conferees stood out strongly for the items as adopted by the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. I realize the Senate conferees' situation, but I cannot help but express my regret that it was necessary to reduce the amount.

Mr. McKELLAR. I also regret it.

Mr. BARKLEY. In the first place, the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee agreed to the amount as it was fixed by the Senate, and the members of the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee composed the House conferees on this bill. The amount was reduced by the full committee of the House after the subcommittee had agreed to the amount of $226,500. In view of the fact that the same members of the subcommittee who originally agreed to it in the House were members of the conference committee, I am frankly a little surprised that they insisted on the reduction.

Mr. McKELLAR. They not only insisted, but they insisted most strenuously.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the situation. I realize that the Senate conferees had to make some compromise. However, in view of all the controversy and the furor which has been in the public mind recently in regard to the settlement of disputes in labor organizations

and between laboring men and their employers under the aegis of the Government of the United States, which has by law sought to encourage conciliation and arbitration and negotiation as a means of settling labor disputes in order that they may not result in the cessation of labor, and in view of the fine work which has been accomplished by the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, I regret, and I want to express my regret, that I am afraid that acting under the influence of the furor about which I have just spoken, the Members of the other body were not willing to give to the Conciliation Service the appropriation which is so essential at this time to enable them to have the number of conciliators necessary in order to settle these disputes amicably to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

I thank the Senator from Tennessee and the Appropriations Committee of the Senate for including this item when the bill came to the Senate recently, and for the Senator's efforts in behalf of it now; but I think it is regrettable that the House compelled the Senate to yield so substantial a part of the appropriation we provided for this essential service.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator. All I can say is that we got the best we could. That is all there is to it. All of us know the situation in conference committees—we have to give and take.

Mr. President, in order to complete the parliamentary progress of the bill under consideration, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 21, 45, 74, and 79.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, still further to complete the parliamentary progress of the bill, I move that the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 68.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I believe that completes the bill.

Mr. President, I understand that when the Senate adjourns today it will adjourn over until Monday. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Vice President may be permitted to sign the bill during the recess of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. WALSH subsequently said: Mr. President, I intended to obtain the floor before the conference report was passed upon, merely for the purpose of having inserted in the record of the debate a tentative amendment dealing with the question of profits pending before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. The debate has very extensively covered the subject of the manner in which excess profits shall be dealt with, especially in the case of war contracts. While the tentative amendment has not been passed upon by the Treasury Department, so far as I know it is acceptable to them, since it was drafted by them at the request of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

I ask unanimous consent to have the amendment printed in the RECORD in connection with the debate, for the purpose of examination and study by the Members of the Senate.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Internal Revenue Code is amended by inserting after subchapter E of chapter 1 the following new subchapter:

"SUBCHAPTER F—INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

"SEC. 770. IMPOSITION OF TAX

"(a) Imposition: There shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year beginning after December 31, 1941, on the net income of every person which is derived from Government contracts completed within the taxable year, a tax equal to 100 percent of the amount of such net income which is in excess of — percent of the total contract prices of such contracts. For the purposes of this section, net income derived from such contracts which is in excess of — percent of the cost of performing such contracts shall be considered to be net income in excess of — percent of the total contract prices of such contracts.

"(b) Contracts exempt: Subsection (a) shall not apply in any case in which the total contract prices of Government contracts completed within the taxable year do not exceed $25,000.

"SEC. 771. MEANING OF TERMS USED

"(a) General rule: Except as otherwise provided in this section, the terms used in this subchapter shall have the same meaning as when used in chapter 1.

"(b) Government contract: As used in this subchapter, the term 'Government contract' means—

"(1) Prime contract: A contract with the United States for the design, survey, production, manufacture, processing, assembly, construction, reconstruction, erection, installation, maintenance storage, repair, alteration, conversion, distribution, supply, or acquisition by the taxpayer of any article or any portion thereof and any contract with the United States entered into by the United States pursuant to an act to promote the defense of the United States; and

"(2) Subcontract A contract entered into with a prime contractor for the design, survey, production, manufacture, processing, assembly, construction, reconstruction, erection, installation, maintenance, storage, repair, alteration, conversion, distribution, supply, or acquisition of any article, or any portion thereof, other than an article or portion thereof which as determined under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, is (A) not owned by the United States, (B) not acquired by the United States under a contract with the United States, (C) not for the use of the United States, and (D) not paid for by the United States pursuant to a contract with the prime contractor.

"(c) Prime contractor: As used in this section, the term 'prime contractor' means a person entering into a contract with the United States.

"SEC. 772. DETERMINATION OF NET INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

"For the purpose of determining the net income derived from Government contracts completed by a person within any taxable year—

"(a) General rule: There shall be allowed the deductions which are provided for in section 23 and which are allowable to such person for the periods of performance of such contracts, but such deductions shall be allowed only to the extent that they represent items connected with income derived from, and necessary for the performance of, such Government contracts; and

"(b) Allocation of costs: The proper method of apportionment and allocation of deductions to gross income derived from Government contracts and to other gross income shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary

"SEC. 773. RETURNS

"Every person subject to the tax imposed by section 770 shall, for each taxable year in which one or more Government contracts are completed, make a return stating specifically the total contract prices of such contracts, the amount of gross income derived therefrom (regardless of the taxable year in which received), and the deductions allowed with respect to such gross income, and such other information for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this subchapter as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may by regulations prescribe.

"SEC. 774. REFUNDS AND CREDITS

"Such portion of any other tax under the Internal Revenue Code as is attributable to the inclusion in gross income of the amount of tax required to be paid under section 770 shall be credited or refunded to the taxpayer in the same manner as an overpayment of such other tax.

"SEC. 775. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

"All provisions of law (including penalties) applicable in respect of the taxes imposed by chapter 1 shall, insofar as not inconsistent with this subchapter, be applicable in respect to the tax imposed by this subchapter."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF WAR DEPARTMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendment numbered 2 of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6736) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$128,961,700, no part of which shall be available for construction work upon the Table Rock and Bull Shoals Reservoirs projects in the White River Basin"; and the Senate agree to the same.

ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
ROBT. R. REYNOLDS,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

J. BUELL SNYDER,
D. D. TERRY (except as to Bull Shoals and Table Rock Reservoirs projects),
ROSS A. COLLINS,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,
Managers on the part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I have no desire to object, but I desire to ask the Senator from Oklahoma what happened to the Bull Shoal and Table Rock Reservoir projects.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, in answer to the question propounded by the Senator from Missouri, let me say that the bill does not contain references to any specific project.

Mr. TRUMAN. I understand.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The Senate committee added to the appropriations contained in the bill approximately $20,000,000. It was understood in the hearings and in the report that the money, if appropriated, would be used to start construction of the Bull Shoal Dam and the Table Rock Reservoir, located in Arkansas and Missouri, respectively, and to start projects located at other points in the United States.

There was one item for dredging a river in southern Louisiana; another item for the completion of a levee on the Arkansas River in my State of Oklahoma; another item was to increase the lump sum available for the Board of Engineers to make complete surveys of projects, and to have such surveys filed so that when the war is over, and when men are thrown out of war industries, and when the boys come back from the front, we shall have surveyed projects which can be advertised for contracts and can be started immediately.

In the conference, the House Members were adamant. It seems that in the House certain votes were had on certain proposals, and some of those votes were adverse to some of the items mentioned in the report accompanying this bill. A vote was had, as I understand, on the projects in Missouri and Arkansas, and the vote was approximately 2 to 1 against including those projects in the report. So, when the conferees met, all save one Member of the House conferees were against the inclusion of any sum whatever to start construction of either of these two projects.

After 2 days of discussion, we found that the House conferees were becoming stronger all the time against the items; so the Senate conferees had to come to some agreement, and we had to get the best we could, which was to leave out of the bill the appropriation to start the construction of either of the two projects.

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I appreciate the fact that the Senator from Oklahoma has put forth every possible effort in behalf of these two projects; but I desire to say that at the present time in the Mississippi River Valley—which includes the Arkansas River, the White River, and all its tributaries—there is a very decided shortage of power. Power is now very much needed for defense projects which have been located in that area. In the vicinity of the city of St. Louis, in the vicinity of Kansas City, and in the vicinity of Little Rock, the power from these projects, were it available, would meet the now pending shortage.

I understand that the principal reason for the objection to these projects in the House was that they might injure the fishermen's paradise on the White River. At the present time I think the national defense program is of much more importance than a few fish. Furthermore, I may say that it has developed that the fishermen were at fault in objecting to a dam on the Osage River, because the fish have very much increased on the river since the dam was built there.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I desire to join in what my colleague [Mr. TRUMAN] says about this matter. Before I do so, I wish to express my deep appreciation for the consideration which was given to these projects by the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], by the full committee, and by the Senate. I realize, of course, that in the case of a bill of this magnitude, an appropriation bill of this size and this vital necessity to the Government, neither House can indefinitely hold up the bill against the wishes and the expressed position of the other House; but, if the Senator from Oklahoma will permit me, I should like to say a few words about these projects.

Mr. President, these projects come to the Congress at this time with perhaps the most urgent recommendation as defense projects of any projects in the whole United States from the President of the United States, from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, from the Resources Commission, and from the Federal Power Commission. I speak now of the Bull Shoal project in Arkansas and the Table Rock Reservoir in Missouri. Possibly I first should explain that they are really one project, because they could only function together in the most effective way. They are recommended by General Reybold, the Chief of Engineers, as possibly the best example of a dual-purpose defense project in the United States. That is to say, at this time, when agricultural production is one of the most vital objectives of our people as a defense activity, they would save and reclaim 7,000 square miles of the finest alluvial land in the United States and make certain production from that area. In addition to that, they would develop a great amount of electrical power and energy located within a very easy distance of the great field which produces 95 percent of the bauxite of the United States, the material from which aluminum is made, and which has easily adjacent great fields of magnesium and of cinnabar, which are very vital defense materials. Although not immediately adjacent, they are within easy striking distance by transmission lines of the great industrial districts of St. Louis and Kansas City. They are even closer to the lead and zinc mines of southeast Missouri and southwest Missouri, where there is now employed as much electrical energy as can be developed for the purpose of reclaiming zinc from the slag piles which have already been accumulated. They are very closely adjacent to the great city of Springfield, Mo., which has a very large labor pool which might be employed.

Mr. President, my colleague [Mr. TRUMAN] and I have been informed during the past few days by responsible Government officials that defense industries which they would like to locate in the St. Louis district, by reason of transportation and labor and other advantages, cannot be located there because of a possible shortage of power. It seems to me that we cannot afford to reject a project for developing power in this country at a time when districts all over the United States otherwise suitably located for the establishment of defense industries are being turned down because of the lack of power.

Of course, it is said that these establishments could not come into full production, could not reach peak production, until the end of 1945; and I believe that to be true. A great many Members of the House and Senate, in perfect good faith, have asserted that we ought not to spend anything for any establishment which will not come into production in the next 2 or 3 years.

Nobody hopes more than I do, Mr. President—nobody prays more fervently than I do, Mr. President—that we shall not need power production or any other facility for defense purposes after the end of 1945. I hope and pray that this war may terminate in our favor long before that time; but I do not think any of us, either in this House or in the other House, can afford to proceed upon the assumption that this war will end next year or within the next 2 years. I think we ought to make provision for the complete defense of the United States on the basis of a long, hard war.

As I have said, Mr. President, I realize we cannot hold up this bill at this time; it is an important appropriation bill; but I believe that the United States Government ought now to adopt the policy of developing all the power resources and all the flood-control resources that will reasonably be able to increase the production of food or the production of munitions within the next 3 or 4 or 5 years.

I simply wanted to take the floor, not only to thank the Senator from Oklahoma and the conferees for the position they have taken but to give notice that this matter is not being settled here today by the adoption of the conference report, and that such vitally necessary projects as these which we are now considering will be considered again in the future.

Let me say further, Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, I have always taken the attitude—and I take the attitude now—that in this period of emergency and during this war I will not vote for a public project of any sort which is not recommended by the very best authority as being absolutely necessary as an emergency defense matter. I have supported the Bull Shoal and Table Rock projects because I think that the complete record of the testimony of the Army engineers and all other officials and experts concerned has led to the conclusion that those projects should be supported.

I thank the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I shall say just this further word: The particular project known as Bull Shoal has been authorized by the Congress; it has been estimated for by the Budget Bureau. The House subcommittee recommended the construction of the project and reported an appropriation to start construction. It was on the House floor itself that a motion was made to strike the item from the

bill. So, when the vote was taken, the House conferees considered themselves bound.

In the event that the administration still desires the construction of this project, no doubt a supplemental or renewed Budget estimate will be submitted to the Congress, in which event on the next supplemental deficiency bill which comes along and which will be before us soon no doubt, we will have a chance to consider this item; and at that time, as one member of the subcommittee on the deficiency bill, I shall take the same interest in seeing that it is considered by the Senate, and I shall give it my support.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, if the Senator from Oklahoma will yield for a moment further, I desire again to thank him, and I should like to make it plain that in anything I have said I have no desire whatsoever to criticize the House conferees. There had been a vote, in fact, there had been two votes, in the House of Representatives, and the House conferees, naturally, considered themselves bound. If I had been a House conferee I should certainly have considered myself bound.

The matter originally came up because of an error in the computation, evidently in the Budget Bureau, because the estimate for the two projects slightly exceeded the congressional authorization. That point was first made in the House, and the project was defeated largely on that ground. Having stricken out the Table Rock item, and the argument having been made that Bull Shoal and Table Rock projects were so closely tied together as to be really one project, the House then proceeded to strike out the item for Bull Shoal. I believe the recommendations of the President, of the Federal Power Commission, of the Corps of Army Engineers, and of all other experts who have testified on this subject, to be so overwhelming that, on reconsideration at a later date, the House of Representatives may change its views.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report? The Chair hears none and the question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL SHORE ACTIVITIES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2406) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to establish or develop the following naval shore activities by the construction of such temporary or permanent public works as he may consider necessary, including buildings, facilities, accessories, and services, with which shall be included the authority to acquire the necessary land, with approximate costs as indicated: Fleet facilities, $4,000,000; aviation facilities, $168,780,000; lighter-than-air program, $25,000,000; storage facilities, $119,000,000; liquid fuel storage, $100,000,000; Marine Corps training facilities, $20,000,000; ordnance storage facilities, $150,000,000; personnel training and housing facilities, $100,000,000; hospital and dispensary facilities, $40,500,000; shore radio facilities, $11,000,000; Naval Research Laboratory, $720,000; miscellaneous structures, $25,000,000; floating drydock program, $33,000,000: *Provided*, That the approximate cost indicated for each of the classes of projects enumerated above may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be varied upward or downward, but the total cost shall not exceed $800,000,000: *Provided further*, That contracts for construction may be entered into without regard to the provisions of section 3709, Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the bill as passed by the Senate provided an authorization of $1,000,000,000. The House reduced the amount to $800,000,000, which is the amount approved by the Budget Bureau. Therefore I move that the House amendment be concurred in.

The motion was agreed to.

DISTRICT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1961) to eliminate the prohibition against the filling of the first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge for the district of New Jersey, which was in line 7, after "New Jersey", to insert ": *Provided*, That the first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge in said district shall not be filled."

Mr. BARKLEY. On behalf of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

RELIEF OF DEALERS IN AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER RATIONED ARTICLES

Mr. PEPPER obtained the floor.

Mr. BROWN and Mr. CLARK of Missouri addressed the Chair.

Mr. PEPPER. I promised to yield to the Senator from Michigan and then I will yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BROWN. From the Committee on Banking and Currency I report back favorably with amendments the bill (S. 2315) for the relief of dealers in certain articles or commodities rationed under authority of the United States, and I submit a report (No. 1272) thereon.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be made the pending business, with the understanding that it will be taken up on Monday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF FLYING HOURS OF CIVILIAN PILOTS

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I have a bill from the Committee on Commerce for the consideration of which I desire to ask unanimous consent. I do not like to intervene and interfere with the bill which the Senator from Michigan desires made the pending business, but, if the Senator from Florida will conclude, and the Senator from Michigan will give me an opportunity to have the bill to which I refer reported, I believe that my bill may be disposed of.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I defer my remarks for the present.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I will withhold my request for unanimous consent so that the Senator from Missouri may proceed.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably, without amendment, the bill (H. R. 6799) to increase the monthly maximum number of flying hours of air pilots, as limited by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, because of the military needs arising out of the present war. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. I inquire if the Department recommends the bill?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. If, by unanimous consent, I can make a brief explanation, I believe I can resolve any doubt about this bill. I may say that I first talked to the majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky, and the minority leader, the Senator from Oregon, before I asked for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. President, the bill provides that the present limitation on the hours of flying by civilian pilots may be increased by the Civil Aeronautics Authority on the recommendation of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. McKELLAR. If that is the purpose of the bill, I have no objection.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I should like to say, in addition, that the limitation of 85 flying hours a month has been the most prized possession of the air line pilots. They have a very strong and a very fine organization, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Probably there is no occupation in the United States which requires a higher degree of skill, greater courage, and more stamina than that of civilian pilots. After considerable trouble and debate, they procured what they regarded as the most valuable charter of their rights, which is a limitation of 85 hours a month on their flying time. At present the law requires that a pilot be not permitted to start unless it is certain that he will be able to finish his flight within the prescribed maximum. Much as they prize this legal protection of their rights and of the lives and safety of their passengers, in view of the present emergency, the Airline Pilots Association, themselves, have not only agreed but have come before the subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce on civil aviation and urged the immediate passage of this bill, because, they said, the situation was such that the law should be put into effect immediately.

The bill has the approval of the War Department, of the Navy Department, and of the Commerce Department, which has jurisdiction over the matter.

The bill provides simply that the limitation of 85 flying hours a month shall be increased to 100 flying hours a month, with the further provision that if a pilot has started on his flight, or is about to start his flight, on proper showing, a permit can be given him to conclude the

[PUBLIC LAW 527—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 246—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6736]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, namely:

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of superintendents and the superintendent at Mexico City, and other employees; purchase of grave sites; purchase of tools and materials; repair, maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arlington National Cemetery, and that portion of Congressional Cemetery to which the United States has title and the graves of those buried therein, including Confederate graves, and including the burial site of Pushmataha, a Choctaw Indian chief; repair to roadways but not to more than a single approach road to any national cemetery constructed under special Act of Congress; for headstones or markers for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under the Acts approved March 3, 1873 (24 U. S. C. 279), February 3, 1879 (24 U. S. C. 280), March 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 56), March 14, 1914 (38 Stat. 768), February 26, 1929 (24 U. S. C. 280a), and April 18, 1940 (54 Stat. 142), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States in Cuba and China to mark the places where American soldiers fell; care, protection, and maintenance of the Confederate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the Confederate burial plats owned by the United States in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery at Rock Island; and for care and maintenance of graves used by the Army for burials in commercial cemeteries, $832,345: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted upon any right-of-way which may have been acquired by the United States leading to a national cemetery, or to encroach upon any roads or

walks constructed thereon and maintained by the United States: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any roadway not owned by the United States within the corporate limits of any city, town, or village.

SIGNAL CORPS

ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

For operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Alaska Communication System, including travel allowances and travel in kind as authorized by law, and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, $227,840, to be derived from the receipts of the Alaska Communication System which have been covered into the Treasury of the United States, and to remain available until the close of the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall report to Congress the extent and cost of any extensions and betterments which may be effected under this appropriation.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

To be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, and to remain available until expended:

RIVERS AND HARBORS

For the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation; for survey of northern and northwestern lakes and other boundary and connecting waters as heretofore authorized, including the preparation, correction, printing, and issuing of charts and bulletins and the investigation of lake levels; for prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City; for expenses of the California Débris Commission in carrying on the work authorized by the Act approved March 1, 1893, as amended (33 U. S. C. 661, 678, and 683); for removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation as authorized by law; for operating and maintaining, keeping in repair, and continuing in use without interruption any lock, canal (except the Panama Canal), canalized river, or other public works for the use and benefit of navigation belonging to the United States, including maintenance of the Hennepin Canal in Illinois; for payment annually of tuition fees of not to exceed fifty student officers of the Corps of Engineers at civil technical institutions under the provisions of section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended (10 U. S. C. 535); for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors; for printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of

this appropriation, including such printing as may be authorized by the Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives, either during a recess or session of Congress, of surveys authorized by law, and such surveys as may be printed during a recess of Congress shall be printed, with illustrations, as documents of the next succeeding session of Congress, and for the purchase of six motorboats: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for any preliminary examination, survey, project, or estimate not authorized by law, $66,802,500: *Provided*, That from this appropriation the Secretary of War may, in his discretion and on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers based on the recommendation by the Board of Rivers and Harbors in the review of a report or reports authorized by law, expend such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance of harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency, outside of harbor lines and serving essential needs of general commerce and navigation, such work to be subject to the conditions recommended by the Chief of Engineers in his report or reports thereon: *Provided further*, That no appropriation under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year 1943 shall be available for any expenses incident to operating any power-driven boat or vessel on other than Government business: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $1,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available for the support and maintenance of the Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation and for the payment of the actual expenses of the properly accredited delegates of the United States to the meeting of the Congresses and of the Commission.

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control, general: For the construction and maintenance of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented, including printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, and for preliminary examinations and surveys of and contingencies in connection with flood-control projects authorized by law, $128,961,700, no part of which shall be available for construction work upon the Table Rock and Bull Shoals Reservoirs projects in the White River Basin: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein may be used for flood-control work on the Salmon River, Alaska, as authorized by law: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein may be used to execute detailed surveys, prepare plans and specifications, and to procure options on land and property necessary for the construction of authorized flood-control projects or for flood-control projects considered for selection in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938: *Provided further*, That the expenditure of funds for completing the necessary surveys and securing options shall not be construed as a commitment of the Government to the construction of any project: *Provided further*, That no part of appropriations made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for preliminary examinations and surveys, as authorized by law, for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control projects, shall be obli-

gated from the tenth day after the effective date of this Act to June 30, 1943, for initiating work upon new projects or for prosecuting work upon projects heretofore commenced, unless they accord with priorities specifically approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act approved May 15, 1928, as amended (33 U. S. C. 702a), including printing and binding, newspapers, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and office supplies and equipment required in the Office of the Chief of Engineers to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, $29,954,000.

Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of Mississippi River: For rescue work and for repair or maintenance of any flood-control work on any tributaries of the Mississippi River threatened or destroyed by flood, in accordance with section 9 of the Flood Control Act, approved June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1508), $100.

Flood control, Sacramento River, California: For prosecuting work of flood control, Sacramento River, California, in accordance with the provisions of Acts approved March 1, 1917, May 15, 1928, and August 26, 1937, as modified by the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U. S. C. 703, 704; 50 Stat. 849; 55 Stat. 638–651), $3,210,000, of which not to exceed $265,000 shall be available for transfer to the appropriation for Flood Control, General.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER

Power plant, Fort Peck Dam, Montana: For completing the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Fort Peck Dam, Montana, as authorized by the Act approved May 18, 1938 (52 Stat. 403), to remain available until expended, $1,300,000.

Power plant, Bonneville Dam, Columbia River, Oregon: For completing the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Bonneville Dam, Columbia River, Oregon, as authorized by the Acts approved August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1038), and August 20, 1937 (50 Stat. 731), to remain available until expended, $4,166,000.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

For maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home Permanent Fund, $967,531, of which $64,214 shall be immediately available.

THE PANAMA CANAL

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, and construction of additional facilities, including the following: Compensation of all officials and employees; foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; lawbooks; textbooks and books of reference; printing and binding, including printing of annual report; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase or exchange of typewriting, adding, and other machines; maintenance,

repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; claims for damages to vessels, cargo, crew, or passengers, as authorized by section 10 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, as amended (54 Stat. 387); claims for losses of or damages to property arising from the conduct of authorized business operations; claims for damages to property arising from the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities; acquisition of land and land under water, as authorized in the Panama Canal Act; expenses incurred in assembling, assorting, storing, repairing, and selling material, machinery, and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased or acquired for the construction of the Panama Canal which are unserviceable or no longer needed, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of such sale; expenses incident to conducting hearings and examining estimates for appropriations on the Isthmus; expenses incident to any emergency arising because of calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character not foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; travel expenses when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama Canal to persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business; not to exceed $2,000 for travel and subsistence expenses of members of the police and fire forces of the Panama Canal incident to their special training in the United States; transportation, including insurance, of public funds and securities between the United States and the Canal Zone; purchase, construction, repair, replacement, alteration, or enlargement of buildings, structures, equipment, and other improvements; and for such other expenses not in the United States as the Governor of the Panama Canal may deem necessary best to promote the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal, and construction of additional facilities, all to be expended under the direction of the Governor of the Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:

For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal: Salary of the Governor, $10,000; contingencies of the Governor, to be expended in his discretion, not exceeding $3,000; purchase, inspection, delivery, handling, and storing of materials, supplies, and equipment for issue to all departments of the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, other branches of the United States Government, and for authorized sales; payment in lump sums of not exceeding the amounts authorized by the Injury Compensation Act approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to alien cripples who are now a charge upon the Panama Canal by reason of injuries sustained while employed in the construction of the Panama Canal; and relief payments authorized by the Act approved July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 478), $16,206,637, of which $1,332,200 shall be immediately available; for continuing the construction of special protective works, $30,828,000, of which $5,550,000 shall be immediately available; in all, $47,034,637, together with all moneys arising from the conduct of business operations authorized by the Panama Canal Act.

Construction of additional facilities—Panama Canal: For construction of additional facilities for the improvement and enlargement of the capacity of the Panama Canal, in accordance with the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), including reimbursement to the appropriations "Maintenance and Operation, Panama Canal",

"Sanitation, Panama Canal", and "Civil Government, Panama Canal", in such amounts as the Governor of the Panama Canal shall from time to time determine to be additional costs incurred for the objects specified in said appropriations on account of the prosecution of the work; in all, $56,826,800.

For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid and support of the insane and of lepers and aid and support of indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including expenses of their deportation when practicable, the purchase of artificial limbs or other appliances for persons who were injured in the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission or the Panama Canal prior to September 7, 1916, additional compensation to any officer of the United States Public Health Service detailed with the Panama Canal as chief quarantine officer, and payments of not to exceed $50 in any one case to persons within the Government service who shall furnish blood from their veins for transfusion to the veins of patients in Panama Canal hospitals: *Provided*, That expenditures heretofore made to any person within the Government service for blood furnished to patients in Panama Canal hospitals are hereby validated, $2,157,000, of which $611,000 shall be immediately available.

For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, including gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent discharged prisoners, $1,498,373.

Total, Panama Canal, $107,516,810, to be available until expended, of which $7,493,200 shall be immediately available.

In addition to the foregoing sums there is appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 for expenditures and reinvestment under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid, without being covered into the Treasury of the United States, and to remain available until expended, all moneys received by the Panama Canal during the fiscal year 1943 and prior fiscal years (exclusive of net profits for such prior fiscal years) from services rendered or materials and supplies furnished to the United States, the Panama Railroad Company, the Canal Zone government, or to their employees, respectively, or to the Panama Government, from hotel and hospital supplies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and like service; from labor, materials, and supplies and other services furnished to vessels other than those passing through the Canal, and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere; from the sale of scrap and other byproducts of manufacturing and shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unserviceable materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and government of the Canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall annually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

There is also appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 for the operation, maintenance, and extension of waterworks, sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama and Colon, to remain available until expended, the necessary portions of such sums as shall be paid during that fiscal year as water rentals or directly by the Government of Panama for such expenses.

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used directly or indirectly, except for temporary employment in

case of emergency, for the payment of any civilian for services rendered by him on the Canal Zone while occupying a skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory position unless such person is a citizen of the United States of America or of the Republic of Panama: *Provided, however*, (1) That, notwithstanding the provision in the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), limiting employment in the above-mentioned positions to citizens of the United States from and after the date of the approval of said Act, citizens of Panama may be employed in such positions; (2) that at no time shall the number of Panamanian citizens employed in the above-mentioned positions exceed the number of citizens of the United States so employed, if United States citizens are available in continental United States or on the Canal Zone; (3) that nothing in this Act shall prohibit the continued employment of any person who shall have rendered fifteen or more years of faithful and honorable service on the Canal Zone; (4) that in the selection of personnel for skilled, technical, administrative, clerical, supervisory, or executive positions, the controlling factors in filling these positions shall be efficiency, experience, training, and education; (5) that all citizens of Panama and the United States rendering skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory service on the Canal Zone under the terms of this Act (a) shall normally be employed not more than forty hours per week, (b) may receive as compensation equal rates of pay based upon rates paid for similar employment in continental United States plus 25 per centum; (6) this entire section shall apply only to persons employed in skilled, technical, clerical, administrative, executive, or supervisory positions on the Canal Zone directly or indirectly by any branch of the United States Government or by any corporation or company whose stock is owned wholly or in part by the United States Government: *Provided further*, That the President may suspend from time to time in whole or in part compliance with this section in time of war or national emergency if he should deem such course to be in the public interest.

SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 4. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or

who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 5. The Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby authorized to employ by contract or otherwise without reference to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and at such rates (not to exceed $50 per day for individuals) as he may determine, the services of architects, engineers, and other technical and professional personnel, or firms or corporations thereof, as may be necessary.

SEC. 6. No part of any money appropriated by this Act or any other Act, except the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Executive Office", and Acts making appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, shall be used for the purchase or exchange of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle without the specific approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 7. This Act may be cited as the "War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1943".

Approved, April 28, 1942.